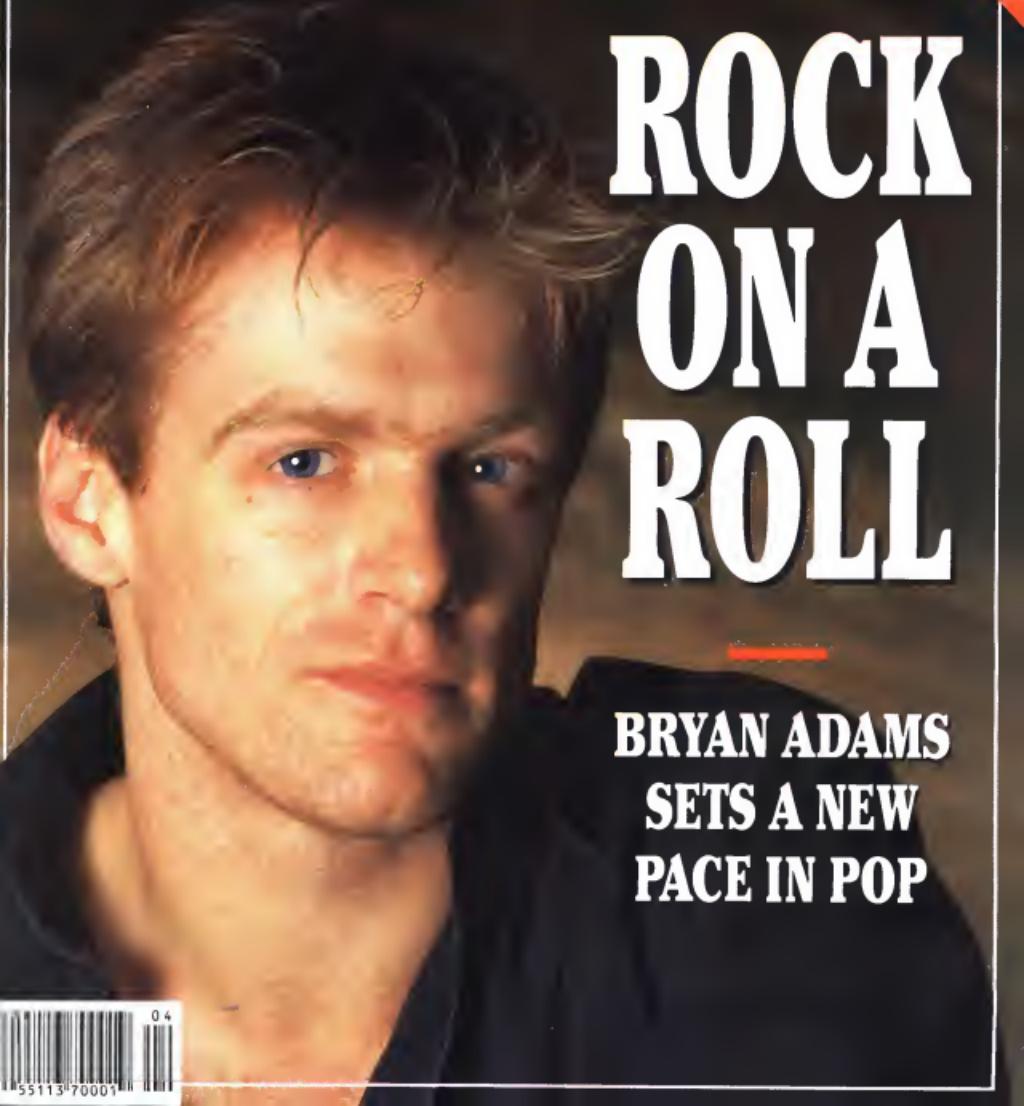


Maclean's

THE
SUPER BOWL'S
CANADIAN CONNECTIONS

ROCK ON A ROLL

BRYAN ADAMS
SETS A NEW
PACE IN POP



04

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Rules To Sing About

Last fall, the federal broadcast regulator, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, ruled that all 15 songs on Canadian rock artist Bryan Adams's new album, *Working On a Dream*, were now Canadian because the music and lyrics were both the same and lyrics had been written in Canada. With that, the CRTC automatically permits play a set of 1971 regulations limiting broadcast of the songs on the album, including the biggest-selling single in Canadian history, *(Everything I Do) I Do It for You*, 18 times a week on the country's four radio stations.

On the surface, that seems like a draconian way of forcing stations to provide significant airtime for Canadian content, particularly because the CRTC has approved singles by Bryan's dad Stewart and the United States' Bruce Ram for unlimited playing time—because those music and lyrics were written by Canadians. Adams himself, during a Canadian tour last week, said in part, "I think it's a disgrace and I think it's a shame that we have to deal with that kind of stupidity all the time. The Canadian government should just... step out of the music business entirely." His position received strong support from such long-established artists as Anne Murray and Gordon Lightfoot. But the rules are not entirely evil—and the point that they have accomplished far outweighs the bad.

Jean Macayock, chief executive officer of the Society of Composers, Authors and Music Publishers of Canada, provided the most effective rebuttal of Adams's position. Said Macayock: "Thanks to the regulations, our revenue derived from performances of music by Canadians on Canadian stations [increased] by leaps and bounds and let to a remarkable growth of the entire music industry."

The regulators are not perfect, but they have been largely responsible for creating an atmosphere of confidence in which the music business was willing to take chances and naturally become strong. The rules should be raised low, as in market as small and fragmented as Canada's, they should be unapologetically retained.

Ron Doyle



Editorial Assistant Patricia Murky and Senior Writer Brian D. Johnson: confidence

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LETTERS

A TELLING INTERVIEW

Your Jan. 6 article ("The bears are right") about Brian Mulroney captured the essence of the Prime Minister. Invariably he says that the deficit would be \$111 billion if he had not come to power. What nonsense! Opposition to the Free Trade Agreement is simply anti-Americanism, according to Mulroney. How amazing! Please interview Mulroney lots more times. He cannot hide his skull mentality and this will help ensure that Canadians understand and respect him.

R. W. Lyc
Peterborough, Ont.



Mulroney: "Bears and us."

We know Brian Mulroney, but what about your interview? When Mulroney assumed the previous government of borrowing to pay for their mistakes, any informed interviewer would have demanded that when his government took over, then Finance Minister Michael Wilson sign an affidavit establishing the public debt as being \$168 billion for the fiscal year 1983-1984. In the past seven years, the public debt has risen to close to \$400 billion. Do you consider your primary function to be the spreading of Mulroney's lies or the presentation of facts to the public?

P. E. Gaultier,
Laval, Que.

SENSE AND OVERSENSITIVITY

I was with a sense of both respect and outrage that I read about the Macleish's from *CNN's* action plan for Canada" (Cover, Jan. 6). I am outraged that my tax dollars are being spent on a needless constitutional experts and lawyers that have accomplished absolutely nothing. On the other hand, I tip my hat to Macleish and his former members for their refreshing approach to the unavoidable task of constitutional negotiations. Your far-sighted approach to the Canadian constitution has failed to do—bring a constitutional approach in a sense that desperately needs it.

Paul Tofte,
Whitby, Ont.

You assemble a touchy-feely encounter group of Ms. Generation puppies, check their axes a plash reason, add a sprinkling of polemics—and you have the recipe for consensus. As such as atmosphere, the pressure to reach agreement becomes overwhelming. At your forum, assessing the fragile type of the two Quebec associations at the group becomes crucial. The solution was to make "generous" with the laws of other provinces by acknowledging that Quebec might choose to favor collective rights over individual rights in order to preserve their heritage. "In a stable, liberal society, collective rights re-

Thank you so much for "An action plan for Canada" and a special "thank you" to the 12 wonderful panelists who made us so very proud to be a Canadian. Your panel participants show what Canada is, in our diversity, our similarities and in the values we all share.

Edward Roche
New Westminster, B.C.

THE SYMBOLISM OF VIOLENCE

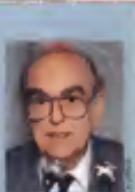
In "An eye over whether all men are evil" (Metro Watch, Dec. 23), George Ross writes that Blue Legion's "killing of 14 young women has been translated into a symbol of something larger." That act is part of something larger is not a translation, but a logical conclusion. Ross argues that "the figures do not reflect a man's rage for terror against women." While the most common form of homicide occurs with a male perpetrator and male victim, the second most common form is with a male perpetrator and female victim. Terms like "men's reign of terror against women" are in fact more accurate than Ross has bothered to be.

Bruce L. Basile,
Montreal

Letters may be considered. Please print name, address and telephone number. Letters to the editor are limited to 150 words. Mail to: Metro Watch, 227 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1A7. Or fax to: (416) 360-5000.

PASSAGES

APPOINTED! Former Greek prime minister Andreas Papandreou, of compelling character, by a royal Patriarch-appointed court, in a 7-to-6 vote, the 33-member council found Papandreou guilty of treason ("Greek: 1931-1993: An embattled socialist leader at the Rock of Gibraltar while still in power in 1979"), The judge also found him guilty of inciting beliefs and ordering his Socialist government to write off all the commercial debts of Italy. Royal Proclamation, 72. Did not result from a 10-month trial, claiming that the charges had resulted from a political conspiracy. It marked the first time in modern Greek history that a former prime minister faced criminal charges in a civilian court.



APPPOINTED! As publisher of The New York Times, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr., by his father, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, 65, who remains as chairman and chief executive officer. The junior Sulzberger, 40, is the 70th CEO publisher since his grandfather, Adolph A. Ochs, bought the newspaper in 1896. The new publisher takes over the helm of one of the world's dominant in the newspaper industry.

DIED: American jazz tenor saxophonist and former arranger-leader Charlie Ventura, 75, of cancer, in a Pleasantville, N.J., nursing home. Ventura was one of the leading jazz saxophonists in the 1940s. Big Band era and later toured widely with a group led by drummer Gene Krupa.

DIED: Former *Newsweek* magazine journalist Charles W. Roberts, 75, of cancer, at his home in Bethesda, Md. Roberts covered the Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon presidencies. He was the first person to interview Lyndon Johnson after John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. In 1967, Roberts wrote *The Truth About the Assassination*, which apprised the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy.

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OPENING NOTES

George Bush pitches America, Svend Robinson embarks on a new mission, and Hugh Segal snubs the Maple Leafs

THE SPORTING LIFE

Hugh Segal, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's new chief of staff, is known for his close connections to Bay Street and the Ontario Terry party's Big Blue Machine. But in a recent interview with Maclean's, the Montreal-born Segal said that when it comes to Canada's national sport, he remains a staunch Canadiens fan. And he added that he vastly prefers the Montreal Forum to Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens. Explained Segal, who has a reputation for being one of the most ardent drummers on Parliament Hill: "In Montreal, going to hockey games is a full-scale event—men wear ties and jackets and women dress as if they are going to a fashion show." He added: "I cannot stand going to Maple Leaf Gardens; everything is sloppy and people just wear everything." But Segal stressed that his affection for his old home town is ultimately based on a deep sense of loyalty. "When you grow up in a place as hockey-mad as Montreal," he said, "you do not simply shift allegiances. When you are a Canadiens fan, you remain one for life."

Segal: unflattering loyalty and tactful considerations



A flock whose goose is cooked

Members of Britain's Royal Society for the Preservation of Cruelty to Animals in Walsall, a London suburb, are trying to prevent the slaughter of about 250 of the 300 Canada geese that have year-round at several parks. "It's an ethically and morally questionable act," said RSPCA spokesman Tomas Michell of the plan to floodlight the park and shoot the startled birds at night. But Walsall administrator Stephen Maynard says that the plan will go ahead because the geese drive outicans and tourists. He added: "Our flocks are absolutely prodigious—we have been concerned for the health of children."

A GAME OF DARTS AND LAURELS

The meet at Raymond Heard and Gihan Cooray's comfortable Toronto home recently was distinctly peevish. The occasion was a surprise party they threw to congratulate the former managing editor of *The Globe and Mail*, Geoffrey Stevens, on the success of his anti-global-busines suit against the newspaper. In December, the Ontario Court awarded Stevens \$125,000 in damages as a result of his 1989 firing. Among the 80 guests were several *Globe* employees, including Ottawa columnist Robert Sheppard and former *Sask* Estate host Steven Casarotto, who has returned to the *Globe* as a political columnist. Montreal Gazette editor Norman Webster, who lost his job as the *Globe*'s editor-in-chief during the same firing, also attended, as did *Newsweek* magazine publisher Peter H. Lewis. Rosemary Scott, hired by Stevens as the *Globe*'s social columnist, received an invitation, too. And although she could not attend, she sent a gift, a dove board and case that opens to reveal a picture of *Globe* political Mayberry as the target. Said Stevens: "It was a big hit. And I had a good deal of difficulty dissuading some people from using it."



Stevens at the winner's circle

Section A Jet



Casarotto

Coming to America

George Bush has turned into a TV salesman in an effort to attract British tourists to the United States. In a 60-second



Bush: an open invitation

A letter of resignation

Given Lewin's tenure as Brian Mulroney's press secretary ended this month when he left his post in the Prime Minister's Office a year earlier than expected to become managing editor of the *Oronto Star*. On Dec. 1, however, he publicly resigned. Mulroney followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, Michael Ignatieff, who was forced to make housekeeping changes after he resigned. Lewin wrote that his departure came at the end of power gave him a new respect for the democratic process. The letter states that behind "the pretense of power" politics "stands an entirely serious process-called democracy." Ignatieff concluded: "The men and women who devote their life to politics do not receive the respect they deserve. Without them, democracy would only be a word."

Lewin: a new respect for government



All-expense-paid passage to India

A journey undertaken by his recent converts, New Democratic MP Svend Robinson has taken his human rights road show to India and Pakistan. After a stop in Malaysia, sponsored by the Western Canadian Wilderness Committee, to visit threatened rain forests, Robinson travelled with fellow MPs Barbara Greiner, a Conservative, and Dennis Lee, a Liberal, to the People's Republic. But what first attracted his trip over became controversial because Sikh organizations in Canada paid for the visit. In the past, Sikhs have condemned the Sikhs in Canada for having radical groups in India. Said Bhai Sahib Singh, India's deputy high commissioner in



Robinson around the world for human rights

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COLUMN



Public remarks on a private matter

BY BARBARA AMIEL

Many years ago, I was seated backstage in a CBC studio where the producer for *Festive Page Chaser* was looking up before the show. There we sat a sallow, tortured me, an exquisitely Berry Keoughed and Gordan Gaudet, taking stock, many nervous in the newspapers'樊樊 Section cut into the conversation. "It's not what they say about you," he said.

The point of that is that certain events, to me, even after a couple of rather odd weeks in which I could hardly have discredited the odd journalist or two myself, still, that's the downside of being some small-town media extra-prolific. The upside of all the nasty remarks that peppered the Canadian press about my friendship with Conrad Black is that, speaking for myself, happiness is an elusive blurb and all the screechings in the world can't make it sing song any louder.

All the same, I can't help musing on some of the nuttiness about me. I am, for example, rather bemused by the internal contradictions of Canadians left lib journalists faced with my strange. I have been portrayed as a oasis between a snarling Jeannel (Rosanne Somerson in the Toronto Globe and Mail) and me "cheering me up and spiting them out" and a pantomime harridan (in *The Toronto Star's* Avis Carter). I don't mind, of course, and rather wish I could get the role, but where, oh where, is the life of me on my back that such a status might bring?

Last month I celebrated my 20th anniversary of supporting myself via night sessions with an evening course in law, English and typewriter. Nothing special about that, lots of women, mostly hairy hand. But it has been tenacious through 20 to live up to my name and end of taking over my desk and managing to put the right glove, the class has been between us, 3,542 political columnists. Or as my former husband George Jones said to me in 1976 when I joined the McGill Club and began juggling it round its track three

in furiously. Quoting Federerianus, though, reminds me of another important aspect of what has been brought about since last autumn: lots of people I know "died."

"I used to be dead," Federerianus confided to a ragged Canadian public in his syndicated column. Perhaps Alton was trying to make me feel better, but if there is one thing that's reassuring that not having been killed out, it is to have people ask you out on hindsight. I might gladly have dated Alton Federerianus had he ever telephoned, but apart from a couple of evenings I crawled him up when we worked as journalists on a newspaper in Winnipeg at a Progressive Conservative leadership convention and in Washington at George Bush's inauguration, I am relieved to report that Federerianus never chose to "die" me. I was equally fascinated to read Federerianus's account that I had had "a number" with a son of Mortimer Rabbie's. I only wish I had—it grasp what "a number" is accurately.

What accounts for all this? Perhaps Federerianus has been confused with another journalist, the one who, as we already put it, "was to Vancouver for a party" and "canceled the entire room... with her colorful language." He claims that this one and I would dearly like to be seen as a person and fly somewhere just for a party, but my flights, particularly to Vancouver, have been limited to addressing the Fraser Institute or the action in Canadian cities or to appearing on the Jack Webster show to discuss Canadian pressmen's top sellers.

He! He! He! I am fond of saying that those "wags" scarcely two decades ago, as they endlessly parroted it, the Canadian media might have closed their eyes to us as "dreadful punks" or at least heard us in blind eyes. But I say I had one of those women who constantly merging an expressive matronity and believe that the disparity of power between men and women makes any conventional sexual relationship impossible and therefore every act of love a rape. I may have been worshipped. But I happened to have written quite extensively about certain vaginal and uterine and have caste-gangs caressed militant feminism. Now, the knives are drawn: my marriages and even the cup of coffee I had with a friend become "an item" become "an item" in my past. Well, bollocks.

Married twice to have been a model in my life—largely against the wind, which is less comfortable than the opposite. Back in 1986/87 had a brief seven-month marriage to an especially nice Toronto lawyer. The marriage founded due to my wedded disposition, namely, I wanted a job and professor rather than children and a life of choosing Spuds than I made a horrid start at the Toronto-Dominion Bank when they tried to get me to change my chequing account into my married name, reluctantly refusing to do so. This was based on no ideological sense, rather a view that my name was mine. Our first night together she got me involved with the business now, but it was a lot of sleep in those days.

"She's taking the horses more than the man," wrote Alton Federerianus in his column to the group following a couple of weeks ago. "Is it human? Actually, that is in essence, 'Is the bumblebee impotent? I have it helped it to crossbreed and these days I think it

This attitude is my professional accomplishment; it's pretty much a peace with the notion to play it events in my life. But, look, it's all about me. It's not what they say it's the touch they give you, and how can you even count them when bluebirds begin to sing?

PRIME-TIME PREMIER

BOB RAE FACES IRRECONCILABLE PRESSURES AS HE SEEKS A WAY OUT OF ONTARIO'S FISCAL MESS

Gone was the bumbling demagogue. At a special all-day cabinet meeting last month, Ontario Premier Bob Rae set aside his brusque, off-the-cuff style of communication as he presided over a exhaustive and exhausting five-hour presentation, illustrated with 84 transparencies of pie charts and graphs, laying bare his government's supply problems. That goal was to convince the 24 New Democrats elected ministers assembled around the 30-foot-long oak table at the Queen's Park legislative building to reduce Ontario's deficit. In the face of mounting pressure from the assembled New Democrats, who had no say in the assembly of the balance of the new taxes and spending cuts, Rae remained unyielding in his fiscal perspective—and its political consequences. Then, as one suggested: "Why don't you go on television and explain it to the people?" Regaled Rae: "That's it."

With that appeal to Ontario's taxpayers scheduled to sit this week, Rae will launch an exercise in public pre-budget consultation of epic proportions. The premier is expected to present several options for making up a budget shortfall that could exceed \$11 billion next year—with a clear invitation for the public to indicate its preference among them. As the session begins, he is calculating government spending. Rae has learned that his government must act to avert the first fiscal cut payments to Ontario's major public universities, schools and hospitals since 1945.

Rae's priorities are certain to intensify the vortex of conflicting pressures already at work as the 43-year-old premier, the first New Democrat to manage Canada's largest provincial economy. The suspending of advice demanded at Rae's office ranges from the left-wing councils of tank-and-tide New Democrats—many of them claiming that there is no danger

in running up the deficit—to business leaders who urge the scaling of the public sector. Friends of Rae—who is married, with three school-age daughters—say that the demands on his time, attention and liver have taken a harsh personal toll. Declared Leonard Weis, a Toronto lawyer and a close friend of Rae's since 1966: "He has lost his sense of humor."

Clearly, the outlook for Ontario's economy is worrying for the government. Last April, Treasurer Floyd Laughren presented a record deficit of \$8.7 billion for the 1991-1992 fiscal year, as a budget designed to stimulate Ontario's economy out of a year-old recession. At the time, Laughren under-took to reduce that deficit by \$8.5 billion for the new fiscal year that begins in April. But that prediction was based on the expectation that the recession would have ended in Ontario in the summer and that the economy would start to recover. That did not happen. During the last three months of 1991, layoffs and price increases in Ontario cost Ontario 38,000 jobs. Average weekly earnings fell to \$15,900 in late February, 1992. This week, Rae will point out that for the first year in four decades, provincial tax revenues declined during 1991. That continuing trend, combined with increased welfare costs of \$1.6 billion could push next year's budget shortfalls more than \$5 billion beyond Laughren's forecast.

But Rae now plans to resurrect his government's determination to meet Laughren's original \$8.8-billion deficit target—even at the cost of social painful measures. As the premier prepared for his speech, advisors urged him to issue a statement that his government has already acted in areas of spending. To that end, Macleish has issued an edict that Rae is to order all of his ministers to freeze their budgets at current levels. As well, the premier will stress the agreement that his administration struck last week with the Ontario Public Service Employees' Union, giving 60,000 provincial civil servants a pay increase of one per cent this year and two per cent next year. That settlement is down sharply from the



Rae in his Queen's Park office: a decision to go on TV to explain the problem

5.8-per-cent increase that the union employees received in 1991, when Rae's government did not increase public-sector wages.

In spite of those material losses, the union's members appear likely to accept the settlement in a vote next week. For one thing, the OSP made it plain during negotiations that the alternatives included layoffs for up to 10,000 employees during the next two years. But the proposed settlement contains critical trade-offs as well as exchange for wage restraint; the union was to give security provisions and a two-year deferral of a plan to transfer 5,100

government jobs out of Toronto to less prosperous regions. The relocation plan, which the OSP selected from the Liberals, has been widely resisted by provincial employees. But the job security provisions are more likely to prove decisive. See-one-union negotiator, who requested anonymity, said: "People have phoned saying, 'All we want is our job—we don't care about a wage increase.'"

The tentative settlement is important to Rae's government. For one thing, officials say they hope that it will serve as a model for

par cent in each of the next two years. These rates are down sharply from increases that averaged more than eight per cent a year in the past two years.

The action will provoke a protest from the affected communities and institutions. The Ontario Hospital Association, for one, maintained that its members would need an 8.4-per-cent increase in payments from Queen's Park to maintain current services. With premiums frozen, the association insists, Ontario's 223 hospitals would be forced to lay off some

PREPARING AN APOLOGY

Federal Indian Affairs Minister Thomas Sopuck admitted that he is prepared to follow the recommendations of a Canadian Human Rights Commission report and apologize to 13 First Nations who were carried to the West, driven from their homes in northern Quebec during the 1860s.

DIVIDEND PAYERS

Common sense and personal health mandates reacted angrily to International Trade Minister Michael Wilson's announcement that Ottawa will extend patent protection to biologics drugs to 20 years from 17—a move that will delay the availability of cheaper generic drugs. Decried Saskatchewan Health Minister Louise Siparul: "It will cost substantial amounts of money to pay for brand-name drugs, when we should have the option of buying less expensive generic drugs."

HIPPER CHAMBER CUTS

The Senate is responding to the 1991-1992 fiscal year by almost two per cent. The new budget of \$43.7 million is \$500,000 less than the current year's expenditures.

BRIDGING THE GAP

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney appointed former journalist Michel Ray as his senior adviser Ray, a specialist in constitutional affairs who was a senior adviser to the federal cabinet, succeeds Hugh Segal, who became chief of staff in the Prime Minister's Office a week earlier.

BUCHANAN CLEARS

The RCMP announced that no charges will be laid against former Nova Scotia politician John Buchanan after a lengthy investigation into allegations that a secret trust fund was used to pay off some of his debts. In September, police also cleared him of allegations of corruption while he was in office. Buchanan, who was appointed to the Senate in September, 1990, welcomed the end of the investigation, commenting: "This is a new era opening up for me."

THE NAKED TRUTH

George Jacob, 30, a student at the University of Guelph in Ontario, was found guilty of indecent exposure and fined \$12. His offence: taking a naked photo on a sitting bench last July. Jacob had argued that women and men should enjoy the equal right to take off their shirts in public. But Ontario Court Judge Texas Pogar disagreed, saying that "anyone who thinks male breasts and female breasts are the same thing is not living in the real world."

force hospitals in class tests. Jonathan Robinson, for one, a 25-year-old schoolteacher who is the NDP president for the eastern Ontario riding of Laurier-Station, would accept a pre-budget deficit as high as \$34 billion—farther than his program cuts. "It's realistic to expect people to store," noted Robinson. Added Tom Miller, association president for the economically depressed northern riding of Algoma-Manitou: "The deficit last year was not a big problem. People here see themselves as honest brokers of the deficit."

Rat's hard line on the deficit may weaken a gap that has opened between the premier and his grassroots supporters recently over other issues. One is the so-called environmental bill of rights that the new government planned to enact quickly after coming to office at the fall of 1990. It was a centerpiece of NDP campaign promises. But the policy remains stranded in the provincial legislature, and party activists are becoming impatient. Among the prodding Environmental Minister Ruth Giesler remains disturbed by a number of disputes over a landfill site for municipal waste. Sud Laval/Gatineau MP riding predators William Geling: "She has essentially become the minister of perhaps."

As well, party activists have criticized the severely for shelving plans last fall to introduce public auto insurance. Sud Robins Wood, NDP association president for the southern Ontario riding of Burlington South: "We are a lot less concerned with the performance of the government on economic issues than on auto insurance and the environment—where we don't think they have gone far enough."

But it is not only the party left that is pressuring Rat. At the other extreme, conservative critics have attacked her for allowing Ontario's deficit to run at its cost. In a column published on Jan. 10, Financial Post editor Ghane Fransca, called on Rat to resign, noting that the premier's plan to cut the deficit by "a cynical attempt to appear conservative when in actual fact she has no desire to develop below-a-socialist, anti-worker agenda." Paul Nyikos, Ontario vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which represents 1,500 Ontario businesses, said that the government's 98,000-member bureaucracy declared Nyikos: "The bottom line is that the

provinces in trouble. You can't spend yourself rich."

But the voters that Rat will likely lose to most closely belong to the few friends and associates who have quietly worked with her from the beginning of this 15-month-old government. Among them, Julie Davis, secretary treasurer of the Ontario Federation of Labour and co-leader of Rat's successful 1990 campaign, former Ontario NDP leader Stephen Lewis, whose son, Jason Solberg, works as an adviser at the premier's office, Jeff Ross, Ontario's deputy minister for intergovernmental affairs, and the doyen of grassroots supporters, Brad Laidlow.



Emergency room: Hospitals may have to close more than 4,000 beds

affairs and a close friend of Rat's for more than 10 years, is the premier's policy adviser, Ross McChesney. New Democrat MP Ottawa electoral advances under the premier's brother, John Rat, a vice-chair of Maclean-Hunter's Prairies Corp, who also is a confidant of Liberal Leader Jean Chretien, and Ursula Agnew, the premier's principal secretary and an aide since 1985.

But there is disagreement even within that inner circle. For his part, Lewis has advocated freezing both tax increases and program cuts by letting the deficit rise above \$30 billion

and leaving it to follow the advice of treasury economists and cut the deficit.

In the end, the choices will clearly weigh heavily. Sud West, a close friend of Ross since they met as students at the University of Toronto: "The guy is so preoccupied that I don't know where he is. The deficit so overwhelming, neither's got so many things on his mind, he doesn't listen anymore in a conversation. He sits in the wrong places, and he keeps looking at his watch for some reason."

According to Wise, the demands of power have strained Rat's relationship with other friends, as well. When Rat was opposition leader between 1985 and 1990, Wise would frequently drop in unannounced to have lunch with his friend at Queen's Park. Now, notes Wise with evident regret, "he's got about 50 secretaries whose job is to stop people from seeing him." When Wise does drop by at his office—usually for less than 10 minutes—the premier abruptly cuts off the visit at the scheduled time. Rat's 24-hour police bodyguard is an additional obstacle to relaxed companionship. On one occasion at Queen's Park, Wise recalls, Rat asked the guard if he would stand waiting outside while he and Wise visited the mayor's room. The guard insisted on escorting the two men inside. Sud Wise: "The cop had to watch us while we peed!"

The premier is clearly at odds with the political pressures on his government. By early January, the shadow of Queen's Park, the mass union and other government staff members has become palpable. Chapped hands. Wise: "When I walk into Queen's Park if there is people, I notice around corners, people wondering who is related to who and people worried if you've seen with certain people."

Even without the intrusions of high office on Rat's personal life, Ontario's top politician is clearly at an untenable position. No matter what economic course he sets at the government's spring budget—which will be presented a few weeks after the legislature returns on March 9—he will incur powerful interests enmity. Sud Judy Jeyes, NDP association president for the Toronto riding of Etobicoke West: "I'm glad I'm not Bob Rae."

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Georges: the prospects of political disruption have left people fearful of personal upheaval

Letter from Fort Coulonge, Que.

'There could be chaos'

In stark contrast to the often complex constitutional debates currently preoccupying many Canadians, Fred Ryan's vision of the future is clear—direct—and certainly different. The 50-year-old newspaper publisher and president of the Postac Business and Tourism Association says that he wants to carve an autonomous, French and law-happy out of the vast, largely rural Postac region of western Kyro, the bilingual charwoman of a group called the Committee of the Duchy of Postac, readily agrees that the actual map appears farfetched. But, he declared during an interview last week in his office in Fort Coulonge, Que., 115 km northwest of Ottawa, "It is not—it is perfectly legal." While Ryan says

that his obsession in finding growing support in the region for his plan, its chances of success appear slim. But the authoritatively underscored the kernel and anxiety in western Quebec over the region's future is the result of either decentralization of federal powers or the outright independence of Quebec. Said Ryan, "We just want to solve our own problems. The only growth industry in this country right now is constitutional resolutions, and that can't turn up with anything. Well, we are."

Postac residents are not alone among Quebecers in their concern about what constitutional change may bring. To the east, in the neighboring Outaouais region that lies directly across the Ottawa River from the nation's

capital, 35,000 people—fully one-quarter of the workforce—are employed by the federal government. Another 34,000 are employed by private interests in Ottawa. Many Outaouais residents say that they fear that the majority of those jobs could be lost if the country experiences massive changes. As a result, local planners and municipal officials are studying the region's prospects in a future that may be radically different—perhaps even threatening.

Some residents are even discussing the possibility of establishing a new province in the Ottawa-Hull area if Quebec breaks away from Canada. Paul Jean-Marie Sénior, chairman of the Outaouais Development Corp. and one of six members of a committee examining the

effects of Quebec independence or decentralized federalism on the west. "We are facing a difficult time. There could be chaos here unless the Outaouais gets some special attention."

Certainly, the prospects of political disruption have left many people in the Outaouais fearful of personal upheaval. Jean-Pierre Gagnon is a supervisor with the federal department of energy, mines and resources who lives just 30 km northeast of Ottawa in the Outaouais community of Aylmer. He has been commuting to work with his son's aged 20 to his 48-year Gagnon's wife, Denise, also works on the other side of the Ottawa River—as an administrator for the University of Ottawa. Gagnon says that he fears that both their jobs could be lost if Quebec separates. "Any major change could certainly disrupt our lives," says Gagnon, a father of two. "If our employees decide they will no longer employ people from outside Ontario, then we have no choices, either we leave our work and stay in Quebec, or we move to Ontario."

That uncertainty is also reflected among members of the business community, both in Ottawa and in western Quebec. Parrot Moly, an Ottawa-based real estate investor with several interests in western Quebec, said that he expects the region to suffer immediate economic dislocation if Quebec separates.

Former Robert Bourassa is bound by provincial legislation to hold a referendum on the province's future by October. Both that happens, said Moly, his company "will liquidate some properties." He added, "By no means are we going to sit idly and sell the dots and take a chance. Our money will be out in Ontario banks." Hull real estate agent Charles Labelle, meanwhile, told Maclean's that if Quebec secedes, "Everyone will go to Ottawa to live for the next 12 years." Added Judith Gossé, mayor of the Outaouais community of Chelsea, 20 km north of the capital, "People are very, very worried by this."

Since western Quebecers have reacted to the current uncertainty with peace—even defiance—Raymond Mercier, a 44-year-old entrepreneur in Luskville, 35 km west of Hull, for one, has hung large signs outside his restaurant and French-food outlet and on his tracks that say, in both French and English, "Please be

Coolies." Declared the Hull-born Mercier, "If more people would show they're Canadian instead of just yacking in the bedrocks, we'd be better off." In nearby Shawville, sporting goods store owner Barrie Murray has repeatedly fought with Quebec language authorities over his alleged transgressions of the provincial ban on the use of English on commercial signs. Assured Murray, "Nobody here wants to live in a separate Quebec." Just about everybody comes from families that have been here for centuries. We are Canadian—it's an attitude like that."

The prospect of a sovereign state in a sovereign country clearly fills some western Quebecers with dread. One in five of the region's 551,000 people are English-speaking. And, as Gerald Barber, 39, the manager of a Shawville clothing store, "Nobody would want to be part of an independent Quebec. We already feel we have our rights trampled on by them." In the eyes of many of the region's Anglophones, an independent Quebec would be even more draconian of their rights. Many residents express the fear that western Quebec, with little more than four per cent of the province's population, will enjoy little political clout in a Quebec that is sovereign—or even in a province that has assumed many federal powers in a new and decentralized Canadian federation. Said Mark Azad, Liberal MP for the area: "We are going to be subjected to what the rest of Quebec wants."

Although those sentiments may be difficult to dispel, Quebec provincial politicians, estranged from the opposition separatist Parti Québécois, have attempted to allay concern—at least about unemployment and economic dislocation as a result of separation. PQ lawmakers have told federal employees living in the Outaouais that jobs would be found in the public sector of a sovereign western Quebec. But there is widespread skepticism about such statements.

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coolies." A more radical idea that has had to change in the past, and has now gained some new supporters, is the creation of a new province in the Outaouais region. Said Paul Charron-Martin, executive director of the Outaouais Alliance, a community organization for western Quebec's 16,000 Anglophones, "People are looking at that question. It has gotten a lot louder with the whole question of sovereignty hanging at the door." Others, though, dismiss that alternative. For one thing, June Horne, a vice-president of the Public Service Alliance of Canada, noted that the economic impact on the area resulting from either Quebec sovereignty or a decentralization of federal powers would make the creation of a new province less "attractive." Adds Horne, "If the federal government is going to be reduced drastically, the federal infrastructure will create enough revenue to sustain another province?" Even short of outright separation, the area's economic boost added, "the future of the public servant in this region is not particularly appealing."

Other alternatives may appear even more far-fetched—in spite of their staunch supporters. At his Fort Coulonge office, Fred Ryan pores over a stack of legal documents, press clippings and correspondence related to his plan to turn the Postac region into a state. Ryan envisions a tax base presided over by a largely ceremonial state or colonies presided over by the Queen and governed by a royal council. Said Ryan, "Whoever you like. I don't care. It's your prerogative."

Using the plan, first developed privately in 1984, Postac would implement a climate favorable to small towns and corporations by passing special property laws. Ryan and his wife would be allowed to transfer to a North American Lévisien. That tiny European principality, Ryan said, "was, 400 years ago, just farms and pie farms, too." He added, "Now there are 50,000 [Postac] inhabitants there and the average income is \$82,000. I think we could do worse."

Ryan acknowledges that he fears legal obstacles to trying to achieve his goal. For one thing, he said, while the Queen could grant royal assent to a postcard on which Sénior sits holding a plow, she would be unlikely do so without consulting either Canada or Quebec. Neither would he likely to grant the request sympathetically. But for many western Quebecers, even pipe dreams have their place—especially at the beginning of a year of constitutional bargaining that could result in radical changes to their lives and livelihoods.

GLEN ALLISON in Fort Coulonge

A UNION SHATTERED

As far west as the 74-year-old Yugoslav federation, the 20-member European Community and Central Europe's growing list of nation-states—like the republics of Slovenia and Croatia as independent countries. At the same time, 50 United Nations peacekeepers, including three Canadian, began monitoring a ceasefire between the Serbs and Croatians in Sarajevo. If the truce holds, the UN plans to send up to 50,000 peacekeepers to Croatia to end months of civil war.

CHARGING THE COUP-MAKERS

In Moscow, prosecutors formally charged 33 people, including the former Soviet president and his chief, with conspiracy to seize power during last August's coup attempt against Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. Some of the accused could face the death penalty. Meanwhile, three weeks after his resignation as premier, Gorbachev took on a new job as the head of a Moscow-based think-tank.

PEACE IN EL SALVADOR
An amateur drug distributor looked on as Salvadorean government and leftist rebels signed a peace accord in Mexico City, officially ending a 12-year civil war that has claimed 15,000 lives. The brokered accord calls for radical reform of the country's military, political and judicial institutions.

A KILLER PREADS INSANITY

In a case that has shocked Mexico, where a man charged with the macabre slayings of 15 young males changed his plea to guilty but insane, an adjugated insanity trial was held yesterday. In an interview with Marisol's law team, the killer, 21-year-old Michael Diane Johnson, who has been in a state hospital for two weeks, said he believes that he knows it about Canada's health-care system. "I'm not that knowledgeable about the details, but if it's in the Constitution, I believe it," he said. "And I don't think the United States should go in that direction."

A CRIMINATING COALITION
In Tokyo, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir faced mounting pressure to withdraw from Middle East peace talks after a coalition of two ultra-nationalist parties announced plans to resign from his coalition government. The two parties, Tzomet and Mafdal, object to Israel's negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, which they claim threatens about 100,000 Jews living in the Jewish-settled West Bank and Gaza Strip. The decision would rob Shamir of a majority in the 120-seat Knesset, or parliament, and may force him to call an early election.



Buchanan on the primary campaign trail: voters are responding to his simple, straightforward, back-to-basics message

WORLD

OPEN SEASON ON BUSH

Inside Mounts, a 50-year wood-paneled bar just across the street from the redbrick, early-American-style Easter Town Hall where President George Bush spoke last week, the mood was sprightly. One year ago, proprietor Michael Mounts, now 38, had two cooks, two waitresses and a dishwasher. But since the recession took root in New Hampshire, Mounts and his real estate agent wife, Pauli, 34, do more of the work themselves. They cook the \$4.75 daily specials (trans-pot au feu and hamburger) and they can afford to keep only one full-time waitress who takes the minimum wage, \$3.35 an hour, and tips. Mounts, whose French-Canadian ancestors left Thetford Mines, Que., in the early 1900s and settled in New England, creates the names of patrons from wing computers and the stamping construction industry who no longer drop in for a \$5 breakfast. "Pat Buchanan is saying the right things," said

THE CONSERVATIVE MESSAGE OF SELF-STYLED PIT BULL PATRICK BUCHANAN IS TAKING HOLD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mounts. "Someone has to get the economy going." His mother, Mounts, said that she agreed. "We vote for Pat Buchanan in the primary to strengthen that and not scare the hell out of him," she said. "We're the first primary and we're telling him to get

him out together or he won't be president." Republican Patrick Buchanan, the 53-year-old conservative raconteur and self-styled pit bull of the American right, has become a potential spoiler at New Hampshire's Feb. 18 primary—one of the most important contests in the 1982 presidential election year. Since 1980, no Democrat or Republican has been elected president who did not first win New Hampshire's primary. Underscoring the importance of the vote, Bush made a whirlwind 12-hour swing through the recession-wracked state, where the unemployment rate has soared to seven per cent from 2.5 per cent in 1980 and bankruptcies in 1981 totalled 3,848, the highest in the nation.

A new nationwide poll found that only 45 per cent of Republicans voted and that they will support Bush in the primary—a loss of 13 percentage points in three weeks. But Bush pledged to jump-start the flagging economy

with a package of measures that he will outline in a Jan. 26 state of the union address. Shaking his presidential posture, Bush tried to cast himself as a man of the people who understands the problems of a once-flourishing state that has fallen on hard times. "Message! I care," he told the packed audience at the Easter Town Hall.

But many people in the hard-pressed audience appeared skeptical. "I don't think we're based on the right directions," said University of New Hampshire student Eric Grigore. "Bush is on course except" Analysts say that view is increasingly common among hard-line New Hampshire's 1.1 million citizens. Declared William Schneider of the Washington-based American Enterprise Institute: "People are angry at Bush. They were writing to their lawmen, 'If I'm not satisfied...'" On the other hand, Schneider said, "Buchanan's message is a cry from the heart of those in New Hampshire." For Grigore's sake, at least,

Buchanan concedes that he has little chance of defeating Bush in the primary. But the latest New Hampshire poll shows her closing the gap. Thirty per cent of Republicans said that they support Buchanan. And he could serve as a lightning rod for a broad-based protest movement against the increasingly unpopular incumbent. Armed with a simple but powerful 30-point plan to "put America first and keep America free," Buchanan has been campaigning tirelessly through the small, conservative New Hampshire towns where voters have heralded presidential front-runners in the past. His movement, and government anti-tax laws, form what Schneider calls a "coherent set of ideas that equate fiscal conservatism with tax cuts and no new taxes and no policy pledges." Buchanan's message finds particular favor in a state that has no sales tax or state income tax.

Buchanan developed his political philosophy as a youth. He was the third of four children in a comfortable suburban Washington family where strict Catholic piety and new-legionary right-wingers, including Senator Joseph McCarthy and Gov. Douglas MacArthur, educated by Jesuits, Buchanan was the valedictorian of his high-school class. But he was given a second-year suspension from Georgetown University in his senior year for fighting with two policemen who had impeded his going swimming.

After graduating from Colorado University's school of journalism in 1962, Buchanan joined the now-defunct *30 Years Gone* newspaper where he developed his shaggydog prose and belligerent rhetoric. In 1966, he became an executive assistant at Richard Nixon's New York City law firm and later, as a



Such a new caring friend? as a voice of the people

speech writer, helped him win the 1968 presidential election. Three years later, he started *Right Way* magazine, a magazine on the Nixon White House. Buchanan left politics at 37 to become a syndicated newspaper columnist, putting his political career on hold in 1986 to serve as communications director at Ronald Reagan's administration.

Unashamedly running in private, the public Buchanan reveals in hailing his audience and staking out positions that other candidates don't. He has vigorously defended white-supremacy-rated South Africa and unashamedly promoted the hunting down of New war criminals. All of, however, and, "is nature exacting an awful revenge on the poor homosapiens."

At Wednesday's breakfast in downtown Manchester, not without Buchanan's secured a fatty speech to the Queen City Rotary Club members. He attacked Bush as "a globalist on foreign trade" and "an enemy of government" who failed to stand up to the "fascism-controlled Congress." Brandishing a self-edged cutlass in the ferociously conservative Manchester Union Leader in which he pledged not to run unless elected, Buchanan said that

"George Bush broke his word, adding that the President 'put this economy at the Disaster.'

Buchanan's solution to the economic crisis is to reduce taxes and government spending and to balance the budget. He promises to freeze the Canada-U.S. Mexico free-trade talk while protecting American businesses from competition from Mexico, which he says has an unfair advantage because of low wage rates and few environmental-protection restrictions. And despite polls that show that a majority of Americans want universal mandatory health care, he characterizes the Canadian system as "one of the worst in the world."

He is on vacation with Marisol's law team, and Marisol's husband, 21-year-old Michael Diane Johnson, who has been in a state hospital for two weeks, said he believes that he knows it about Canada's health-care system. "I'm not that knowledgeable about the details, but if it's in the Constitution, I believe it," he said. "And I don't think the United States should go in that direction."

At the rotary club in Manchester, several members of the audience expressed disagreement with Buchanan's assistant and pragmatic foreign-policy ideas. But assistant Dennis Ryan, 40, one, and Pat Buchanan could not be dismissed as a jingoistic, right-wing ideologue. He added: "My simple, straightforward, back-to-basics message is something people want to hear." That message will be dramatically tested next month when trying to New Hampshire voters kick off the 1988 election season.

HILARY MACINTOSH / Manchester



Tanks and troops an Algeria's democratically elected Muslim fundamentalists were poised to win control of parliament

ALGERIA

Islam's broadening sweep

A new regime cancels elections

It was a time when Algeria, a one-party Marxist state since it won its independence from France in 1962, prepared to become a democratic instead. Tanks and troops roared across the streets of the capital, Algiers, on a massive show of force following what some Western diplomats characterized as a coup. Muslim fundamentalists, who had been on the verge of winning the North African country's first free elections on June 15, declared the new military election on June 16, demanded the results be annulled, and, officials of their political party, the Islamic Salvation Front, declared: "It is essential to prepare for all eventualities to save the country; its sovereignty and its independence." As a result, some analysts predicted that the new regime would declare a state of emergency, allowing it to suspend the constitution. Although the thousand fundamentalists later lowered their rhetoric, the potential for violence hung over the desert nation of 38 million like the overcast Saharan sun.

The crisis followed the resignation of President Chadli Bendjedid on Jan. 11, five days before the Islamic Salvation Front, better known by its French acronym, FIS, was poised to take control of parliament. In first-round voting in December, the FIS had captured 188 seats in the 400-seat National People's Assembly, needing only 24 more in last round's second round to win a majority. The FIS has vowed to transform Algeria into an Islamic state, or for a box on a checklist, for segregation of the sexes and for "protecting the family"—a euphemism for denying rights to women. The party's intense strategy raised the prospect of violence fuelled by smaller leaders in the regions—or fundamentalists gaining strength in neighbouring countries.

This situation proved unacceptable to the country's secular power elite. Analysts now say that the military, with Bendjedid for legalizing opposition parties in 1984, forced him to resign. The High Security Council,

made up of cabinet ministers and military officers, assumed power and promptly canceled the second-round election. Thus, the council set up a collective presidency with a mandate to govern until the end of 1993.

An FIS spokesman explained the move: "The crisis increased throughout the week, so our leader [Abdelhakim Senna] sought to avoid bloodshed. He appealed to the army not to act in what he called a 'strike force for the posts of power.' And carefully choosing language to appeal to Western leaders, who remained conspicuously silent about the Algerian political upheaval, Senna pledged to pursue the struggle for Islamic state "with wisdom and political legitimacy." Still, the prospect of Algerian governance by Muslim fundamentalists clearly worries secular Arab neighbours and Western leaders alike.

Many government officials expressed concern that the neighbouring region would try to export its religious revolution in an attempt to capture the FIS.

"It has vowed to transform Algeria into an Islamic state, or for a box on a checklist, for segregation of the sexes and for 'protecting the family'—a euphemism for denying rights to women. The party's intense strategy raised the prospect of violence fuelled by smaller leaders in the regions—or fundamentalists gaining strength in neighbouring countries."

On the contrary,

in the setting of support, Algeria's new regime tried to make the leadership as broadly based as possible. The nominal leader of the five-man collective presidency, known as the

High State Council, is 72-year-old Mohammed Bouteflika, a hero of the 1954-1962 war which the colonists of Algeria waged for independence from France. He had been in exile since 1964, when President Ahmed Ben Bella sentenced him to death for political activities. The leadership also includes Defense Minister Khalid Nouni, 54, whose diplomatic clout is the main power in the new regime. Faouzi Saïd, Minister of State at the Washington-based Center for Strategic and International Studies, says Bouteflika is a key to the revolution. Human in the West, Kofi to the voices of the old leadership, and Bouteflika is the soft face of Islam, which is totally unacceptable to the FIS.

The euphemism not only

described the rule but also underlined the nearly 20-year reign of Bougofis, a moderate Liberal Front (FL). The FL's rule began in 1965, when high-stakes internal unrest in Algeria's youth led to consecutive coups. Bougofis used the army to put down the uprising, in which at least 150 people died. At the same time, he pledged to introduce sweeping economic and political reforms.

Analysts say that these goals were derailed against the system, not Bougofis. In December 1984, he was re-elected—stacked— for a third term, with 81 per cent of the vote. Bougofis swiftly changed the power structure, making government irreversible in parliament's esteem of the FL. In February, 1989, a new constitution, approved by 73 per cent in a referendum, dropped the state's commitment to socialism and altered the formation of most political parties.

In June, 1990, Islamic fundamentalists captured more than half of Algeria's municipalities in nationwide elections encouraged by the results, the newly legislated FL assumed its plan to change the government in 1991 parliamentary elections. But in June, after fundamentalists protested that the results they claimed were invalid, election rules exploded into a civil war. Bougofis postponed the vote and declared a state of emergency. In December, when Ahmed Ben Bella went to the polls, Bouteflika's stated hope of restoring a secular, liberal democracy appeared dimmed. His vote was only 25 seats in first-round voting on Dec. 26, and it was proposed to conclude deficit to the Muslim fundamentalists last week.

Bouteflika's reforms, some Western analysts say, that Algeria had lost confidence in the FL. They once enjoyed unemployment—about 30 per cent of the workforce is idle—and shortages of consumer goods. Algeria's standard of living slipped sharply as a

result of the 1985 drop in world oil prices; imports fell from US\$10 billion to US\$8 billion three years ago and the oil boom of the 1970s, and more oil earnings now service the \$25-billion foreign debt.

The FL appealed most directly to disenchanted Algerians, nearly 75 per cent of whom are under 30 and predominantly underprivileged. Said Shireen Tabet, deputy director of the Middle East Study Unit at the Washington-based Center for Strategic and International Studies, "The front is popular in Algeria because the benefits of modernization and economic development have not been shared equally." She added: "These people feel that they eat by something else, and the something else was built on a their own culture and history."

For his part, Ise Watson, executive director of the Geneva-based National Committee on Concord-Africa, believes that Bougofis was undermined. He added: "There is a huge number of Algerians who are totally frustrated with their lives. There is nothing else to turn to."

Douglas offering cold demonstrations of Algiers



Bouteflika: an exiled reformer

pa's retreat from democracy, the secular governments of neighbouring Arab states were clearly pleased that the coup took place. At the same time, most Western governments maintained public neutrality in the dispute. After first characterizing the takeover as unconstitutional, U.S. state department spokesman Margaret Tiveroli later said that "we are not going to take sides." France, Italy and Spain, the major European countries bordering the Mediterranean that have large Arab populations, were noncommittal. And on a visit to Washington, External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall only commented in response to a reporter's question: Said McDougall: "We are concerned and hopeful that within the constitution, there can be a peaceful solution and that the democratically elected party will be able to assume their responsibilities."

The generally robust Western reaction reflected a political dilemma: "The West is caught between democracy and Islamic fundamentalism," said Seiffert. What remained unclear at week's end is whether Algeria voted for the FL out of a real desire to live in an Islamic state, or whether they wanted to send a powerful signal of their discontent to the ruling class. But clearly, Western countries will do what they can to ensure democracy in Algeria.

ANDREW BAKER with WILLIAM LOWTHER in Washington, GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa and correspondents report



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A house of horrors

Stasi victims discover their accusers

Emerging from Rehbein's office 14-16 am and Berlin offers leading that used to serve as headquarters for East German's most notorious secret police, the Stasi, and old Cold War agent bewilderment and shock. Once a prominent East German dissident, Poppe said that he knew the defected Stasi agent had kept him under surveillance for at least 18 years, from 1970 until the fall of the Communist regime in 1989. Thus, when the new German government allowed Poppe and other Germans to examine their Stasi files earlier this month, he was for the first time the last remaining member of their organization's 12,000-strong staff. Some 12,000 files on former Stasi agents have been discovered through the files that in 1987, the Stasi, the former East German ministry for state security, or Stasi-archiv, had even massacred an elaborate plan to destroy his marriage, including using an agent who was instructed to try to seduce Poppe's wife, Ulrike. That plan was eventually abandoned. He also found that more than 60 full- and part-time Stasi agents had been deployed to follow him and report on his activities. Although Poppe's file listed only the agents' code names, he said that he was one of the true identities of at least 30 of them—and that he had once counted some of them among his friends. He vowed to track down the next "Defected Poppe." "We will find all of you."

After the fall of the Berlin Wall in November, 1989, thousands of anti-government demonstrators turned their wrath on what was perhaps the most hated symbol of government repression: the Stasi. In Berlin alone, 180 tons of documents from the Stasi were burned. And across the former East Germany's 27 million citizens, the demands for retribution against officials of the defunct Communist regime continue to grow. More than two years after

the end of Communist rule, the victims of Stasi surveillance and persecution are finally being allowed to see their files under a law that took effect on Jan. 1.

The three volumes of information, accumulated by an estimated 85,000 secret police



Citizens reading Stasi offices in 1990: rooting out collaborators

officials and several hundred thousand of their occasional informants, is staggering. The most notorious files that would stretch for 200 feet had to end to end. And they are like a Fisher's box—containing accusations, as well as statements, that may expose victims' friends, relatives and even spouses as Stasi informants. The results are expected to have expo-

nse—and long-lasting—social effects. More than 200,000 people have already submitted applications to view their files, although only a few have seen them so far. But in the form of appeals, lawsuits, some Germans now say that the files could provoke acts of revenge. And the weak Free-Schleswig Bund, leader of the Christian Democratic Union in the central German region of Brandenburg, urged the government to prevent access to the files. Detlev Dierkes, "It is extremely dangerous because much of the information is like and no one can verify a reporter's accuracy."

Dierkes also accused several church leaders of having co-operated with the East German regime, including Lutheran pastor and former dissident Joachim Gratz, who now heads the government commission that is opening the files to the public. Dissident clergymen have been among those that detail discussions between Stasi officials and local bishops and parishes. Detlev Dierkes, "But one of them managed to ravish as they did in the old East Germany without making compromises with the system."

Published reports based on leaked Stasi files have already destroyed the careers of such senior politicians as Lothar de Maiziere, the former finance minister of East Germany, who was allowed to keep his Stasi identity code-named "Caruso." He defended the allegations, but quit politics just year after another informant, code-named "Blaumalina," has been identified in published reports as a prominent former dissident, Helmut Kohl. About a month before the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Stasi ordered Kohl to undergo a hearing by policemen during an unauthorised demonstration in front of a church. A week later, with his credibility as a dissident enhanced, Kohl re-elected the Social Democratic Party. He soon became a front-runner in the first free election for East German prime minister. But rumors of Stasi connections suddenly forced him to drop out of politics. When Poppe looked at his own Stasi file, he discovered that "Blaumalina," who had once been a friend, had filed reports on his activities just before

Poppe left the Stasi. He discovered that "Blaumalina," who had once been a friend, had filed reports on his activities just before



A Leaping vigil for victims of secret-police repression: "I want to know who blew the whistle on me for no reason."

Greek commissioners open access to their files. Still others argued that the documents could help after Stasi claims that had tarnished reputations rapidly—and expose the true culprits of repression.

Mario Melzer, a 69-year-old retired east Berlin factory worker, told *Moskva's* last week that he wants to see his Stasi file. Melzer said that he seldom addressed thoughtfully anyone of trying to steal machine parts from his factory—for which he spent a year in a Stasi prison in 1986. "Who did it? Who accused my son?" Finally went to know, "Melzer and his wife in less of the Greek commission office in east Berlin in his file application, along with hundreds of other Germans drafting quickly up to the minister with the identification papers. "I want to know how he knew about me for no reason," Melzer said. "Who accused my life and my family's life with lies?"

Ludwig Dettl, who wants to know who informed on him, as well, Dettl, 53, said that in the late 1970s, he was committed to a psychiatric clinic, where Stasi doctors forcibly treated him with drugs. In 1978, after he threatened to commit suicide by setting himself on fire in East Berlin's Alexanderplatz, East German authorities granted Dettl an exit to West Germany, where he settled in the town of Gelsen, 50 km north of Frankfurt. Now he has applied to see his file to find out who denounced him, said Dettl. "All I want is to know if my former wife worked for the Stasi

or informed on me in some other way."

In another instance, Kira Wohlleber made a chilling discovery. Because her father had been a lieutenant-general of the Stasi, she was child of the Communist elite. But Wohlleber left home when she was 18 she says, and became involved in the fledgling East German peace movement. It was through those activities that she met Rudi Wohlleber, and married him in 1981, unaware that he was a Stasi agent, code-named "Donald." For most of the next decade, Rudi Wohlleber wrote negative reports for the Stasi about his wife, her acquaintances, her conversations and even their own family life.

It was not until last year that Vera Wohlleber, now a 38-year-old Greens Party member of the German parliament, first learned about her husband's Stasi connections. She learned the information through friends on the Government benches before discussing it with her husband, the father of her two young children. She says that she was given a lifetime decree ban. "Now could it be," she told the German magazine *Ber Shalom*, "that such a fine-faced father could write such things in a Stasi report?"

Not all of the Stasi documents are explosive. Some people who have seen their files say that the reports are largely bland, and that the Stasi appears to have been so obsessed with informants and spying on dissidents that it failed to detect the widespread discontent that eventually

elp swept away the Communist state. "The Stasi collapsed largely because it was crushed by the weight of its own files," said artist and dissident Harald Rohde, whose own Stasi file includes an agent's report that she had gone out three times in past eight months. Added Poppe, "The facts are at once often correct and, at the same time, misinterpreted and manipulated."

Rainer Eppelmann, a Lutheran pastor and now a Christian Democratic Union deputy in the German parliament, said that Germans should have the right to look at their own files. Said Eppelmann: "Those who so far have had a chance to view their files have been honoured rightly. But we would that the experience could be transferred. Why he looked at his own file, the Stasi agent and Melzer in their case, be audience—'anyway of the good measure'—had a good idea, who can now receive information again." We both know him, he said, and that the information "would not come to us in tell, but that they had done this to us." But Poppe said that he had signed his own file. "For Poppe said that he had signed his own file, 'I was nervous,'" he said. "I lost more than half hour of it, but she signed it in a way." Now, hundreds of thousands of other Germans must decide whether they are willing to pay the price to trust and被骗地 in order to discuss the truth.

MARIE SCHMETZ
JOHN MCKELLIN in Berlin



WORLD

THE PERSIAN GULF

Spoiling for a war

A new book savages President George Bush

A 1:55 p.m. EST on Jan. 18, 1991, the American cruiser *Bunker Hill* fired a Tomahawk missile at the northern Persian Gulf, igniting the Gulf War between Iraq and a US-led coalition of 28 nations. That campaign to free occupied Kuwait ended 43 days later with a long list of losses, the economy and armed forces in tatters, and last week, on the first anniversary of the war's outbreak, scholars, politicians and others were debating the legitimacy and consequences of the decisions and ground assault that, by most estimates, killed more than 100,000 Iraqi troops and civilians. Among the strongest critics was Edward Said, a 71-year-old University of Toronto political scientist and author of George Bush's *Hiro*, a 221-page history of the conflict published by Henry Holt and Co. of New York City and scheduled for release in early February. The President, wrote Said, was "determined to fight long but he believed the agent of the constitution, esteemed the American people and railed Congress. And, added the 29-year-old Said, "it is for from clear that the war was necessary."

Drawing an account of historical, international and military authority, Said's detailed

narrative opens with Iraq's strike into Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990. It closes with the *Bunker Hill's* missiles signaling the outbreak of the war that the Americans called Desert Storm. Between those two milestones, wrote Said, "American policy seemed to be based on the need ratings of a president."

One of the most dramatic of those events occurred only hours after the Aug. 2 invasion. Leaving Washington for a meeting in Aspen, Colo., with then-British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Bush said that he was not contemplating intervention at the Gulf. But according to Said, Thatcher convinced him that the loss of Kuwait "was equivalent to the sellout of Czechoslovakia at Maastricht" on the eve of the Second World War. "She succeeded in standing up to Saddam [Hussein] and force him to withdraw," wrote Said. Shortly afterward, Bush accused House of "treacherous" behavior.

From Said's perspective, Bush's conduct was bushy-tailed U.S. short-termism and made all the more untenable. In the beginning, the President said that troops were being sent to the Gulf because Saudi Arabia's King Fahd feared an Iraqi attack and had asked for help. However,

U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia policy seemed based on mixed motives

wrote the author. "Saudi Arabia was never directly threatened and the U.S. went only after being influenced by enormous pressure from Washington." By September, Bush's plan of defending Saudi Arabia had expanded to the liberation of Kuwait. In November, the desert operation was rechristened to provide "an offensive option." And in December, Washington worked with the United Nations to deliver an ultimatum demanding Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. When Saudi "George Bush, it seems, wanted a fight and, as future historians will point out, he provoked Saddam into obliging him."

Said credits Bush with "masterly" Gulf War diplomacy for temporarily uniting Arabs and Iranians, winning Soviet and Chinese support at the United Nations, endowing the once-villified Syrians with respectability and persuading other countries to pay most of the Pentagon's bills. But in the end, Said wrote, the President sacrificed substantive Kuwaiti interests while "apparently having learned nothing" about Carter's policy by skipping an election and allowing Congress to take the nation to war. On Jan. 2, Congress finally approved the President's policy, but said, "we think, it 'had no option but to really fire the war that was still certain.'

Said wrote that "Bush's assertion of arbitrary presidential power is a throwback to the days of the English crown." He added, "It is unsupported by usage, precedent or the text of the constitution. George III may have enjoyed the power for determining war or peace. George Bush does not."

Said, a native of Washington, joined the University of Toronto in 1965. In an interview with Maclean's, he said that by an excessive use of power, Bush "short-circuited the entire democratic process. His actions put the United States government on a per with a totalitarian system."

Said said that in order to reverse that process, Americans should insist that Congress discharge its responsibilities. "Congress can assert itself if it wishes," said Said. "Frequently, it packers to dodge—as it did in this case." In the meantime, he added, there is still reason for the world to be concerned. "Because of his short-sightedness, it will be far easier for a future president to go even further," he said. With the United States now challenged as a superpower, it was not a reassuring prospect.

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THE BULLS ARE RUNNING

At first glance, few investments appear to have less appeal for investors than embattled Novus Corp. But based on what would demand for its petrochemical products, the Calgary-based company lost \$62 million in the nine months that ended Sept. 30. It also replaced two of its senior executives recently and wrote down its assets by \$475 million—an acknowledgment that falling chemical prices have reduced the value of the company's holdings. But last week, in North American stock markets surged to new highs. Novus gained \$24 million of new common stock—and investors snapped up the shares with enthusiasm. According to Frank Marach, a Toronto-based mutual fund company, buyoutmen believe that an economic recovery will soon improve corporate profits throughout North America. "Perception and confidence are critical to the market," said Marach. He added: "Everyone is buying aggressively."

Although there have been few concrete signs of an economic recovery in recent days, North American stock markets are clearly anticipating that the worst of the recession is over. In the past six weeks, the New York Stock Exchange's bellwether Dow Jones industrial average has climbed by 13 per cent, closing last week at 3,084.98. The Toronto Stock Exchange 300 composite index, in turn, has climbed by 8 per cent, closing last week at 3,655.3. The wave of buying has been propelled by the continuing decline in North American interest rates, which has fuelled hopes of an economic upturn later this year. When a recovery begins, cost-cutting companies that have laid off workers and reduced production capacity should be well-positioned for growth. Said Lucy-Lane, chairman of Grouse, Clark & Lane, a Vancouver-based investment trust: "The stock market generally tells you what the rest of the economy is going to do."

The initial cause of the sharp climb in stock prices over the past month was the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's

IGNORING GRIM ECONOMIC SIGNALS, NORTH AMERICAN INVESTORS PROPEL STOCK PRICES TO DIZZY NEW HEIGHTS

unexpected decision on Dec. 20 to slash its discount interest rate by a full percentage point, to 3.5 per cent. That was the largest cut since 1982, and it sent an unmistakable signal to financial markets that the Bush administration is determined to bolster the economy during the period of uncertainty in November.

The Bank of Canada, which has followed a similar policy in hopes of fueling a recovery, last week lowered its base rate to 0.17 percent—

up nearly to 7.2 per cent—the lowest level in about five years.

The drag on interest rates has led large financial institutions and individual investors to pull their money out of government treasury bills, term deposits and other savings accounts that are regarded as currently untenable. Seeking higher returns, they have instead moved much of that money to stocks—sparking spectacular share price hikes in recent weeks. Declared a

Drexel Lorwick, manager of the Winnipeg-based Investor's Growth Fund: "Billions of dollars are now looking for a home—there has been a massive undersupply of capital." He added: "Until it finds its home, the market will be directionless."

The market's new momentum has already picked up the price of high-quality basic metals and other blue-chip equities. More recently, however, it is the so-called cyclical stocks, especially those in the hard-rock resources sector, that have posted the strongest gains. During a recession, when construction and manufacturing activity decline, these stocks slumped along with the demand for products such as lumber, paper and metals. But when a recovery is in sight, prices in those sectors often recover, fueling the market's strength.

Indeed, last week, metals and minerals shares were among the Toronto market's strongest performers. Said Lorwick: "The strength of the cyclical industries bodes that the economy is turning."

Share prices in high-risk areas like biotechnology have also shown surprising strength recently. According to Altman's forecast, that phenomenon reflects the trend in the early 2000s, when high-technology stocks such as those of Intel Corp. may absorb the theory that Canada was becoming "Silicon Valley North." Said Marach: "With respect to biotechnology, you know there is a lot less caution on the part of investors."

The surge in share prices is an encouraging

sign for the rest of the economy. Since the end of the Second World War, upswings in the stock market have been powerful indicators of broader economic recovery. James Seigal, a professor of finance at the Wharton School in Philadelphia, noted that U.S. stock markets have historically and consistently made only modest advances over the years. On average, the economy has followed the market's upward movement later. Noting that the current rally began in December, Seigal predicted that the economy will begin to release in April or May. Declared Seigal: "I think we are headed for a recovery."

The prevailing optimism among stockmarket analysts continues to gladden contrarianists as many investors see it, even the economic status quo has attractive silver linings. Recently buyers have snapped up shares in companies that announced major layoffs, plant closures or other cost-cutting initiatives. Investors are counting on the austerity measures to make those companies more efficient when the economy recovers. Shares in New York-based Citicorp, for one, have climbed by more than 87 in the past month, despite reports that the bank suffered heavy losses in the fourth quarter of 1991.

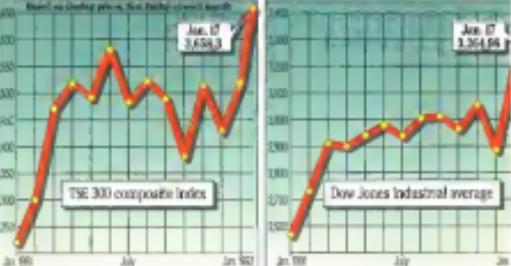
Financial-services analysts and their Citicorp's decision to cut costs by trimming management helped to convince investors that the company was returning to health after stumbling badly earlier in 1991. Similarly, shares in



Wall Street stock traders: to some, the economic clouds have silver linings

CAMPING ON A RECOVERY

On Bay Street and Wall Street, investors are betting that good times are just around the corner



Business Notes

BUDGET BAILOUT The federal government's deepest recession in nearly a decade is taking a toll on the Canadian auto industry. The Toronto-based North American Life Assurance Co. will pay \$51 million to buy First Car Trust Co., owned by the holding of Belvoir, family of Vancouver car lot last month. The Canada Deposit Insurance Corp. will provide most of the \$145 million in government funds that will cover losses in First City. The company has 26 branches across Canada and a staff of 700.

ROGERS ON THE HOT SEAT

Canadian media owned cable television operator Shaw's Ted Rogers' bid-baiting reports that he sold \$25.2 million worth of shares in Rogers Communications Inc. on Jan. 8, a day before the company issued \$200 million in new stock. A new issue usually depresses the price of a company's stock. Rogers said he sold the shares to reduce his personal debt and that he learned of plans for the issue only after selling his stock.

A BLIGHT WARNING

The Big Three North American automakers warned that Ontario's NDP government could trigger a new round of plant closings if it enacts legislation that will enhance union rights. Officials at General Motors of Canada Ltd., which is trying to primitives to two assembly plants in Ontario as a round of company restructuring, and that the new laws will put at risk a disadvantage compared with GM plants in the United States.

ANOTHER AD TAKEOVER

A recent series of foreign takeovers in the Canadian advertising industry continued in October. Advertising Ltd. and Baker Advertising of Toronto agreed to merge and accept a buyout offer from New York City-based Star Worldwide. The company declined to disclose the value of the deal, which will create Canada's largest advertising agency. It will have Creative Communication Marketing Inc. as the only Canadian-owned firm among the country's 10 largest agencies.

A TICKET TO RIDE

A new airline of recession-battered stalwarts, bidders, restructured companies and bad and dead carriers plan to offer discounts on travel packages. The 23-member group, to be called Experience Canada, will offer discounts of 20 to 50 per cent on packages to Canadian destinations. The group expects to open new offices of about \$500 million into Canada's \$25-billion-a-year travel industry.



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Unemployment line in Brooklyn, N.Y.: by cutting costs, firms begin to become more efficient

IBM Corp. jumped despite the company's \$3.2-billion loss last year.

Some analysts claim that the market's positive response to the spate of depressing economic reports was entirely predictable; investors tend to prefer negative reports to lingering uncertainty because it helps them to steady the bottom in a downward economic spiral. Significantly, it was not until the end of 1990 that most major North American corporations revised the full extent of the damage to their balance sheets. Said Ludwick: "Uncertainty is worse than bad news."

But other experienced investors warn that the surge of buying over the past few weeks

may be premature. Peter Anderson, senior vice-president of the Financial Services at Morgan Stanley, which has 10,000 employees, says that lower rates, by themselves, will not be enough to spur consumer and business spending. Said Anderson: "The assumption is that lower rates will translate into higher earnings. But we do not believe that is the case."

He added that the rally has already pushed the prices of most stocks close to historically high levels relative to expected profits. As a result, Peterman said, he would close to \$620 million in stock over the past two months.

Some money managers see even more pessimism.

to avoid being caught in a "bear trap"—a sudden market collapse. "They can't predict the market at the level of time, but it's extremely easy to go up quickly when there's a mood of optimism," he said. "People are extrapolative, and the downside could be severe."

But now, however, investors have been casting aside their doubts. And as stock markets continued their heady ascent last week, even the pessimists conceded that the surge of confidence could become a self-fulfilling prophecy—pushing the economy at least a little further along the road to recovery.

DEBORAH McEWEN and JOHN DALY

"I have to find just one job."

Rising, while unemployment benefits will run out soon, many have to wait even longer for a job. Most analysts say that Canada's economy will grow this year, particularly in the second half. But they say that job hunting should not expect the unemployment rate, which has averaged 10 per cent for the past three months, to improve significantly. In fact, the job market has been one of the last sectors to improve after a severe recession. After the 1981-1982 recession, it took eight years for the unemployment rate to return to pre-recession level of 7.5 per cent.

According to Paul Ferley, senior economist with the Bank of Montreal in Toronto, Canada's gross domestic product will likely expand by about two per cent in 1992 over the previous year. But, he added, the unemployment rate could climb to as high as 11 per cent before it starts to decline. A major reason for that, Ferley said, is that employers are usually reluctant to hire new workers until they are

certain that a recovery is well under way. "In the initial stages, they increase overtime," he added.

In his part, James Frank, chief economist and vice-president of the Conference Board of Canada, a slightly more optimistic. He has said that the jobless rate will remain at the 10-per-cent range before dropping to 9.5 per cent in 1993. One problem is that the labour force, as defined by Statistics Canada, excludes those who are no longer working but still claim some degree of job—their hours have greatly declined for work. But as the economy picks up, an increasing number of these people start looking again—swelling the ranks of the officially unemployed. Declined Frank: "The message is, don't quit your job until you have another one lined up." Those who ignore that advice may find that they spend more time on the unemployment rolls than they expected.

BARBARA WICKENS

Montreal-based Stephen Juraskevich, for one, claims that the North American economy is heading for a depression. Juraskevich, the 60-year-old president of Cana's largest private pension fund management firm, Juraskevich, Fraser & Co. Ltd., which administers over \$28 billion in assets, says that inexperienced portfolio managers are caught in a wave of false optimism. "They do not know that historically, these have been such things as deflation," he said. "They all think it is another 1982. I think it is another 1932."

Perhaps the only certainty at a time of conflicting signals is that it is only to be found in the camp of either the bulls or the bears. Ken Shatton, an investment manager with Toronto-based Royal Insurance Co. of Canada, and that she is buying and selling cautiously right now in a position "bear trap"—a suddenly market collapse. "They can't predict the market at the level of time, but it's extremely easy to go up quickly when there's a mood of optimism," he said. "People are extrapolative, and the downside could be severe."

But now, however, investors have been casting aside their doubts. And as stock markets continued their heady ascent last week, even the pessimists conceded that the surge of confidence could become a self-fulfilling prophecy—pushing the economy at least a little further along the road to recovery.

Optimism on the horizon

Foreign investors target Canada—favorably

Michael Manning had something to smile about last week. Manning, head of bond-market operations for Ontario Hydro, had spent weeks negotiating the sale of at least \$1 billion worth of 10-year bonds—part of the utility's \$4.6-billion borrowing program this year. Given the grim outlook for Ontario's economy, many analysts predicted that demand for the issue would be weak. But at the end of the week of orders from Asia and Europe was so strong that Manning decided to increase the issue to \$1.5 billion. Declared the Hydro official: "We were getting signs from around the world that we could have gone as high as \$2 billion."

Hydro's success is the more

pessimistic about the rest of our country than people overestimate. In this case, the objective, I must say, really helped us out," he said, noting that international confidence is strongly behind Canada's economic prospects. What is more, they say that the outlook is brighter in major respects for Canada than for the United States.

Still, Manning's experience is surprising because of the mood of economic gloom that has settled over the country recently. For months, Canadians have been bombarded with announcements of business bankruptcies, corporate restructurings and massive layoffs. A few high-profile analysts have even declared that Canada is sliding into a depression dragged down by high unemployment and huge government and private debts. The Conference Board of Canada, for its part, and last week that it saw little sign of healthy recovery during the next two years.

But in some areas, Canada enjoys a clear advantage over its peer group.

Industries Central bankers in both countries have waged war on inflation by raising a tight rein on monetary policy. The Bank of Canada has had more success in this area than its U.S. Federal Reserve Board. In the most recent six-month period, Canada's consumer price index rose at a 3.6-per-cent annual rate, excluding the volatile food and energy categories. The comparable U.S. figure was 4.1 per cent.

Many economists also praise Bank of Canada governor John Crow for establishing inflation targets—three per cent by the end of 1993 and two per cent by the end of 1995. By contrast, the U.S. administration has



Crow gaining ground in the continuing war on inflation

refused to endorse a formal target of low inflation by the mid-1990s. On the contrary, President George Bush seems willing to tolerate higher inflation to spur short-term economic growth. Crow's resolve, many economists say, will help to attract investment to Canada and keep interest rates low for consumers.

Government deficit. By raising taxes and cutting the growth of federal spending, Brian Mulroney's Conservative government has reduced the size of its deficit as a share of gross domestic product—from 4.7 per cent at 1984-1985 to four per cent in 1990-1992. In fact, Ottawa would be running a surplus if it

strictures that were adopted in the 1980s—including a law preventing banks from operating across state lines. But the legislation died in Congress. David Lee Winship, a economist for DFCM-Globe Ltd. in Lexington, Mass., says that the laws' political problems have made it harder for small and medium firms to finance across Canada's banking system, he adds, is far more stable, a factor that should promote long-term economic growth.

But perhaps the most telling sign of international confidence in Canada's economy is the low level of concern among foreign investors about the country's constitutional problems.

From picking apart a possible breakup, and Leo de Bril, an economist with MetLife-Canada Ltd. in Toronto, most investors seem convinced that Canada will overcome its difficulties. Added De Bril, who recently visited Europe and Asia to gauge investor sentiment. "In the big scheme of things, Canada's constitutional problems are pretty minor. Most people would trade places with us in my opinion." In a nation of deep economic pessimism, it is a reassuring claim.

COMPARING DEFICITS

Federal government deficits as percentage of GDP



SOURCE: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, December 1991 Report

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BUSINESS

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The 'snowmobile company' moves on de Havilland

In its drive to become a major transportation manufacturer, Bombardier Inc. has almost always followed the same well-worned path. The Montreal-based company, which began life as a rural Quebec snowmobile manufacturer in 1942, has demonstrated a shrewd ability to expand by buying founding companies cheaply from owners, often governments, that are desperately anxious to sell them. This strategy has allowed Bombardier to amass a growing portfolio of other assets. The Montreal aircraft manufacturer Canadair in 1946, the British-based aviation firm Short Brothers Ltd. in 1949 and Learjet Inc. of Wichita, Kan., in 1959. Now, the pattern seems likely to repeat itself as Bombardier prepares to purchase the French helicopter manufacturer de Havilland aircraft division of Bouygues SA.

"The acquisition of de Havilland would rank as another classic Bombardier move," said Fred Schilling, a transportation analyst at Stéphane Thomas in Montreal. "It's almost uncanny the way these people always manage to be in the right place at the right time."

Ever since a joint French-Canadian effort to purchase de Havilland had last fall, Bombardier has been the leading contender to take over the Sté-Hélicoptère division's troubled Canadian subsidiary, which manufactures Dash 8 commuter aircraft in the Toronto suburb of Downsview. Although the final details were still being worked out, senior officials of the downsized French company had last week that a deal was almost completed. Under the proposed terms, Bombardier would acquire a 51-per-cent stake in de Havilland for \$65 million. The Ontario government would pay Boeing \$49 million for the remaining 49 per cent.

As well, Ontario is likely to promise up to \$360 million in liability insurance coverage as a way of compensating Bombardier for projected losses over the next three years. The federal government is reportedly planning to inject another \$200 million in research-and-development incentives, plus an unspecified amount in expert assistance. Despite the huge cost to

Federal and Ontario taxpayers, Jerry Dua, president of the 2,200-member Canadian Auto Workers local at de Havilland, welcomed the proposal. "It's not a bailout," he maintained. "It means that high-tech jobs stay in the province." He added, "With Bombardier's experience from acquisition of Learjet,

the Dash 8 becomes part of the company's fleet, Bombardier would be well-positioned to exploit what most experts predict will be a growing worldwide market for commuter planes. "The company will be highly competitive in this area," said Paul Tuck, director of publications for Aernac Inc. of Arlington, Va., a transportation consulting firm that has advised the Ontario government about the de Havilland stake. "It will have a broad product line to offer after the initial phase that flows naturally from acquisition of Learjet."

Even without the addition of de Havilland, Bombardier already is forced to be involved with the global aerospace industry. The firm's list of aerospace products, which includes unmanned surveillance craft, water bombers, cargo transport and business jets, accounts for almost half of the \$3 billion in revenue that the company expects to earn in its current fiscal year, which ends on Jan. 31. Bombardier acquired its string of aerospace companies, as well as all of the associated innovative technology for a relatively cheap \$250 million. "The people who ran Bombardier, led by chairman Laurent Beaudoin, are very conservative," says Joe Rieder, senior analyst at Richardson Greenhorns in Montreal. "They are very very focused and they are easier in a strategy. As a result, when opportunities like de Havilland arise, they are not only not surprised—they are in a financial position to exploit the openings."

A similar strategy has prevented Bombardier's approach in its other main business—ground transportation. The company is North America's largest manufacturer of rail-leisure equipment, with roughly 38 per cent of the market. It also has a significant presence in Europe, through wholly owned French and Belgian subsidiaries. Bombardier recently moved into the Chinese market, the third largest on the continent, with the acquisition of UTZCO, a maker of rail vehicles. And with the Ontario government's distinctive double-decker 40-Tram car, Bombardier stepped in to manufacture the after-the-war cars that had been taken over by the provincial government, which was anxious to find a buyer willing to pursue the company's old job in Kugluktuk and Thule Bay. "That particular acquisition was a coup," says Rieder. "And it fits Bombardier's other operations like a glove."

It may well have an added advantage eventually. Bombardier holds the North American rights to the French-developed VIGV flight test technology, a system that Bombardier is currently attempting to promote for the Quebec City-Windsor, Ont., corridor. Construction of the rail link would require at least \$3 billion in public funds. If Ontario, Quebec and Ottawa decide to pursue this project, Bombardier's close working relationship with government authorities is likely to give the company an important advantage over its competitors—and another low-cost entry into a potentially lucrative project.

BARRY CAMP is illustrated
and **PATRICIA CHAMBERS** is research



Dash 8 aircraft at Toronto Island Airport: *awesom*

use and the commitment of both levels of government, we think it's a winning combination."

Indeed, de Havilland's Dash 8 series of turboprop commuter planes appears to complement Bombardier's existing line of aerospace products, in particular Canadair's recently launched 10-passenger Regional Jet 800. The RJ, the first truly regional jet on the world market, recently gained ground in the critical U.S. market when Canadair Inc., an Ontario-based carrier, placed an order for 100 aircraft for 20 of the \$17.3-million aircraft and took out an option on 20 more. The Canadian firm is the total number of firm orders for the new jet 35, worth an estimated \$160 million.

As well, Ontario is likely to promise up to \$360 million in liability insurance coverage as a way of compensating Bombardier for projected losses over the next three years. The federal government is reportedly planning to inject another \$200 million in research-and-development incentives, plus an unspecified amount in expert assistance. Despite the huge cost to

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A man with emotion at the Royal Bank

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

This week, Royal Bank chairman Allan Taylor, arguably Canada's most influential entrepreneur, will use his acceptance of his annual meeting to announce two of his favorite causes: his passionate concern about inner-city poverty and his conviction that Canada's economy really is emerging out of its deep recession.

"It's going to take until the end of 1992 before we begin to see real sustained growth rates in the area of three to 3.5 per cent," he told me during a Toronto interview last week. "We had that together with an inflation rate of between two and three per cent, that would be quite good in comparison with any of the G-7 countries."

Taylor believes that the recovery so far has been led by housing starts and that this is where the future economic surge will come. While there are plenty of home-based spin-offs from such new construction, Taylor also believes that 1992 will be a big better year for sales of North American automobiles. "It won't be as good as 1986 or 1987, but we should see car sales jump up to seven per cent," he predicts. "Also, there's often overlooked in that a good money mind and number-savvy companies that are part of our client base are doing quite well. Some are in the service industries; I have even a manufacturer that was out to Halifax recently and it seems that people are doing awfully well. We might not get over-the-head by some of the major industrial sectors which will still exhibit pretty slow growth during 1992."

With Taylor, it means that there are considerable opportunities to educate that Canada is in a recovery phase and decidedly sun-bright, as many other investment gurus have forecast, a double-digit recession, his predictions based squarely on the detailed projections of Canada's largest private-sector economics task force, headed by Edward Neddel, former assistant deputy finance minister. The economist's computers provide the most sophis-

Chairman Allan Taylor predicts that the economy is now recovering—and he is passionate about a united Canada

tated model replication of the Canadian economy.

Part of Taylor's optimism is based on his bank's 1991 results. Last year's net profits of \$865 million, represented an 8-per-cent jump from the year before, and this year's results (not yet available) are even better, group shareholders a dividend of 16.16, which represents a yield of 4.7 per cent.

The Royal, which claims nearly one out of three Canadians as its customers, last year ranked as an asset base, based on North America's second-largest bank, just after Citicorp, then with the forthcoming float of U.S. banking magnate, it will probably drop to fourth or fifth, in terms of size, for a U.S. bank.

Mr. Taylor, a native of western America, had a strong desire to expand his bank which would prove a problem on which to grow and field a new commercial retail operation.

He points out that 42 per cent of this year's profits were made outside Canada, with domestic business down 18 per cent. International business at the Royal now represents 21 per cent of total assets, yet generates 42 per cent of the bank's total profit.

Like most business leaders, Taylor abhors

years, and increase�� upspend with the Molson segment that dosage its \$10-billion deficit, the government has an operating surplus. "I would never say that there can be no more spending, but we simply can't afford any more debt and deficit," he maintains. "When you have \$8 trillion of every tax-free dollar going to pay yourself, there is no money left for the government to move the economy at its growth potential." He prizes Ottawa's last budget but doesn't agree there has been enough follow-up.

Although the Royal Bank still carries 18.75-per-cent interest on outstanding credit-card balances, Taylor points out that the cards are not meant to be a credit-giving vehicle and that anyone with an adequate rating can obtain a bank loan at better rates. "They're a payment-instrument," he avers. "Creditcards keep the best and worst credit risks together and create great amounts of administration. That's why it's so expensive, but among our customers, the average outstanding balance is less than \$1,000."

On the problem of national unity, the main burden of his annual address, Taylor is less specific because at the moment the settlement terms remain secret, but he is happy. He was taken by the Maclean's/Davidson poll, which indicated that more than 50 per cent of Canadians living outside Quebec believe that the rest of the country's economy could stay the same or improve if the province separated. "I just can't believe that," he says. "In a divided Canada, average income would shrink significantly. What most people seem to forget is that the Constitution is a pocketbook issue."

"United Canada will remain the second-largest country in the world," he points out. "A divided Canada, like east and west Pakistan, would be economically and geographically diminished. Canada would probably lose its place at the economic summit table if the areas leading industrialized nations and in the G-7 group that sets the broad lines of global economic policy, as well as the Quadrilateral, the trade-policy summit group of the United States, Canada, Japan and the European Community."

He is adamantly opposed to allowing a separate Canadian currency to be used in its currency because you can't practically have two independent political entities with a single monetary policy. "Where the answer is 'Yes' you've got a Quebec that doesn't get involved in the policy setting but accepts what the value of the dollar in the marketplace," he adds.

Allan Taylor, unlike most of his banking counterparts, is not a risk taker. He is a moral Sodality. His plan is built off of rational analysis, and he has been working it across the country for the past three years—is important. There's something very Canadian and very solid about this man and his crusade. His sense of how about country if Quebec should decide to strike out on its own goes far beyond its financial implications.

But he knows the details of how economically devastating such a move would be. And he's frightened. We should be, too.

PEOPLE

DALLAS NORTH

John Balilen's sagas of sex and greed in the Oil Patch are best-sellers in Alberta. Balilen, a lawyer who also wrote a 1973 text, *The Oil and Gas Lease in Canada*, is the author of nine novels. His most recent book, *The Barons*, like most of the others, depicts the whoring and debauching of the city's oil-industry elite. But he claims that the characters are fictional. Said Balilen, 58: "There are some pretty large egos in the Oil Patch. It's become a bit of a parlour game, trying to guess who's who."



Ferguson in the holiday picture

A royal romp

The Duchess of York, formerly Sarah (Fergie) Ferguson, has become the latest member of Britain's Royal Family to become embroiled in an extramarital affair. London police interviewed last week as they have already pictures of Princess Andrew's 32-year-old wife in the company of actress Tracy Shawneen Steven Vigrass, 38. According to the London tabloid *Daily Mail*, the photos, which have not been made public, were taken in 1980 during a Mediterranean vacation that did not include Andrew, 34, for both Vigrass and Buckingham Palace officials have declined to comment.

AN OLYMPIAN COMIC EFFORT

Canadian comics Rick Moranis and Dave Thomas have resurrected their popular Bob-and-Doug MacKeehan act. The siblings are appearing in *Bob at the Arctic*, a new music video that is part of a fundraising effort for Canada's Olympic bobsled team. In the infectious video, Bob (Moranis) and Doug (Thomas) debate the virtues of eating the slight Ibrahim. As Irate Bob complains: "I think they should eat them Bradfords. I don't like them eating 'em after my name." Response on edited *Simpsons*: "Beauty."

Moranis (left); Thomas sketching



He gives her Fever

Five years ago, Canadian actress Clare Coaster starred in Wallace Shawn's political drama *And Dan and Lenore* at Toronto's Tarragon Theatre. And her performance captured the New York City playwright so much that the now starring in the Tarragon production of his newest work, *The Fever*, which opened last week at the Theatre, is a more intimate show. A more individual who tries to understand his passions and develops a growing awareness of the suffering person. Shows, who says that he wrote the work with Coaster. As it is, he said, describes her as "a kind of wonder actress" who wants to use her talent to improve the world. Coaster credits Shawn with making her realize that the best way to communicate. *The Fever's* basic message was to take a tough approach to the soul rule. "I'm used to playing in a sympathetic situation right with the audience," she noted. "But Willy was very insistent that I should not be afraid to be harsh."

Coaster "had advised to be harsh"



Sex, ties and videotape

Las Vegas magician Melinda Sato is using Canadian impersonator Rick Little, her former boyfriend, for revision of privacy after claiming that he secretly videotaped their lovemaking sessions. But under an agreement reached this month, Sato has granted Little a reprise—of sorts. Despite her earlier objections, Little, 32, will now be able to join a stage show a few legal battles with Sato. **BB** All is fair in love and war.

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COMPAQ



The Redskins and Rypien (11) in NFC championship against Detroit, referenced

SPORTS

The Canadian pack

Mark Rypien takes aim at the Super Bowl

A year after the beginning of the Gulf War, Washington is still using the Soviet Bush II; it is currently deployed by Mark Rypien, the 39-year-old Canadian quarterback of the Washington Redskins, to putter opposition defenses in Washington's pursuit of its third Super Bowl championship in nine years. The Redskins' coach, Joe Gibbs, calls Rypien the most intelligent quarterback he has ever worked with and Washington's backup quarterback, Jeff Rutledge, a 13-year veteran, says that he has never seen anyone throw the long bomb with the touch and accuracy of Rypien.

The most recent use of the Soviet Bomber took place during the National Football Conference

Championship game under Jim Washington. In the third quarter, with his general game strained by the treacherous Detroit Lions, Rypien seized back and tossed a 45-yard pass that dropped with laser-like precision onto the hands of fleet receiver Gary Clark in the end zone. Minutes later, Rypien dutifully hauled a 21-yarder to Art Monk in the back corner of the end zone for another touchdown. With that 40-10 victory, Washington emphatically claimed its place in Jan. 30 Super Bowl against the Buffalo Bills of the American Football Conference.

Super Bowl XXI, which will be played in

Minneapolis, may be the most eagerly anticipated championship game in National Football League history. Since the Redskins' opening-

day 45-6 trouncing of the Lions last Sept. 1, football analysts have predicted that the Washington club, whose owner is Canadian-born Jack Kent Cooke (age 40), would be the one to beat in the 1992 season. And so it has also been predicted that the Bills would return to the Super Bowl after their first-round defeat last year against the New York Giants.

This year's contest will match quarterback Jim Kelly running back Thurman Thomas and the Bills' explosive sophomore offense against a Washington defense anchored by such all-stars as end Charles Mann, linebacker Walter Marshall and cornerback Darryl Green. Rypien and the relentless Redskins offense will face linebacker Cornelius Bennett and the stolidly blocking Buffalo defense. These battles should provide a welcome change for fans who a year ago adored the maddening boring style of the Giants, who employed a punishing running game to beat the Bills.

By his playoff and regular-season performances, Rypien, a soft-spoken native of Calgary who grew up in Spokane, Wash., has emerged as one of the league's best quarterbacks. "He's a god here," said Malvinae Edwards, a reserve tackle from Kankakee, Ill., who, with Rypien and defensive end Markie Koch, a native of Kitchener, Ont., make up the Canadian contingent of the Redskins. Added Edwards: "As far as this town is concerned, Rypien walks on water."

It was not always like that. Rypien began the 1991 season vilified by Washington's rival and upper-class fans for not being good enough. Because the Redskins' full-time starting quarterback in 1990, and his first two seasons were, he acknowledged as a Major League baseball fan left field, underperformed. He would start great, perhaps in some games, then struggle the next. His post-season critics contended that two years at the helm of the Redskins was long enough for the six-foot, four-inch, 236-lb quarterback to learn the intricacies of the position. Rypien reduced the "hard" hand placement, and even agreed with the critics: "It takes time to become an NFL quarterback." Rypien and during the interview at the Redskins' practice centre in Herndon, Va., outside Washington, "But, boy, it gets to the point where you can't put that up."

He put up. For one thing, Rypien held out in contract talks, demanding to be paid the \$1.6 million a season that is the average for NFL quarterbacks. The Redskins reluctantly relented, but ultimately agreed to a one-year deal that paid Rypien a base salary of \$1.4 million and a signing bonus. The second year, Rypien was told he had a year to produce, or else somewhere else to play. He may not have had to look, after finding the regular season ended instead only by Steve Young of the San Francisco 49ers in the NFL's statistical measurement of quarterback efficiency. Rypien completed 248 of 423 passes for 3,564 yards, 28 touchdowns and only 11 interceptions, leading the Redskins to a league-best 18-8 win-loss record. In the playoffs, he exercised a cool authority over the Redskins' complicated offence at victories over the Atlanta Falcons (24-17) and Denver.

By his birthright and his preference, Rypien's emergence as an NFL star is unlikely. He had stayed in Canada, he said, "I probably would have played football." In Spokane, he took up baseball, basketball and, oddly enough, football. "I played football because all the kids were doing it, and it was something to do," he said. "But I hated it—the contact, getting hit, trying to hit somebody. It hurts. I was a wing back then, a wide receiver, okay?"

An all-around athlete, Rypien was a point guard on his high school's state champion basketball team in 1982, was selected for the senior-level national team and was recruited by more than 100 U.S. colleges after being admitted to a high school off-Big-10 football. He chose to take a football scholarship and study physical education at Washington State University in Pullman, where the starting running back at the time was another Canadian import—Ratzen Mayes. From North Battleford, Sask., who went on to star with the New Orleans Saints, Rypien did not start at quarterback until his junior year, but he was suppose enough to warrant a sixth-round draft of college players.

With the Redskins, Rypien became the third-string quarterback, and did not get to play a regular-season game until the 1990 season (Jeff Schrodier, upset at having lost his first-string quarterback position to Doug Williams, had been traded to the Los Angeles Raiders. Then,

four games into the season, Williams had an emergency appendectomy. Rypien, thrust into the pivotal role, proceeded to succeed his coaches, teammates and himself by completing 70 of 116 passes (80.3 per cent) for 1,033 yards and 12 touchdowns in the first four games he started. In the league's statistical ratings, the unheralded Rypien was suddenly the number 1 quarterback.

It did not last long. He suffered a shoulder injury in his fourth game and had to restructure his starting position until the next season; he was selected to play in the Pro Bowl all-star game that year, but many fans still booed him at Washington's Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium when he made bad plays. "For a while there, they'd taunt me," he said. "I would try



Rypien at the team's practice facility. "I'm excited about where I'm at"

Aug. 1, to the 5th. "It's beautiful there," he said. "They love it."

Regardless of the Super Bowl's outcome, Rypien says that he will remember this as the year he came of age as an NFL quarterback. "I'm excited about where I'm at, what I've done and where I am going to go," he said. But he added that he knows that, in the finite world of football, a player is only as good as his last game. And that matters even more when the game in question happens to be the Super Bowl.

JAMES BEACON / Brooks

The lion in winter

How Jack Kent Cooke pursues his lust for life

They say age is a modest—barely a challenge—to a quicksilver bachelor courting a third dozen. But with his counterclockwise opportunity, Jack Kent Cooke was meeting the master of all the Showbiz Laurel Westwoods. Born in 1903, Merrimac Studios, he'd built the merged concern of his private fields in 60 years into one of the most glamorous巢's houses in the National Football League, which he has turned into the hottest property in the American capital. In a city officially known as "Penthouse City," where even status shifts in calibrated at the national press, no invitation is more coveted, not even one to a White House dinner, than a summons to join his watching his beloved Washington Redskins.

Sentimental and political commentators constantly vie for the favor of the ex-Canadians who own the conglomeration of grade and art film, social columnists, Diana McCallum, have turned a local "showman"—about the only thing in this town that everybody can agree on." Now, with the Redskins as their way to Minnesota for their 11th Super Bowl appearance on Jan. 26, Cooke's social cache has soared even higher. Sam McLean, "Jack Kent Cooke is the most kissed man in Washington, especially during the football season. These people constantly have themselves stupid to get into that box."

At 78, with the power to host Vice-President Dan Quayle or Secretary of State James Baker at whom he regards apparently robust health and a strong Latin fourth wife, Marlene Ramirez-Chambers, variously reported as 36 as 38 and between them, the two are the "Beloved Redheads." The Redskins' general manager might well be looking to the spots he has accumulated in the twilight of his life. Not only has every Redskins game been sold out to season ticket holders for 25 years, but with a \$1,400-a-game waiting fee, that situation stands little likelihood of changing. In the new \$175-million Jack Kent Cooke Stadium he is currently negotiating with the city to build. Even his old soul, Toronto broadcasting star John Bassett, a former owner of the Toronto Argonauts football team, lauded Cooke as a model Mr. owner who, unlike himself, has avoided meddling with his coaches. "Probably his greatest contribution to the team," Bassett said and an intercessor, "in that he hasn't had to touch it."

Race-track enthusiasts rate Cooke's Elmhurst Farms outside Lexington, Ky., as one of the top breeders of thoroughbred horses in the country. And with the Los Angeles Daily News and New York City's landmark 77-story Chrysler Building also in his portfolio, Cooke magazine ranked him number 51 on its annual

list of the 400 richest Americans last year, estimating his worth at \$1 billion.

But Cooke will preach his box like a lion in winter, restless and antediluvian. Even his millions have been used to bring him peace in his isolated personal life, the kind of peace clipper-guitarist Louie Bellson, he was so famous for, an incurable hanger-on called. The Lou Migno, published in Cooke's monthly by McCallum and Stewart L.L.C., that he used not letters urging friends "not to bother" speaking to him to buy the book. It is true. He signed off with a patriotic "God Save the Republic!"

According to Bellson, Cooke's Chalmers emerged from jail and borrowed \$6,000 from a giraffe for plastic surgery, which soon dramatically improved his social life. Within two years, she had supplanted that friend, by then



Cooke in Los Angeles hotel; at 78, his irrepressible appetites are legendary



Cooke with his fourth wife, Marlene; even his passions have been unable to bring him peace in his colorful personal life

Cooke's estranged third wife, Suzanne, at his side and observed that technology as a young, amateur College-Panamaan athlete. Only days later, the Seneca received their first invitation to his box, where, most recently, during the Redskins' Jan. 12 NFC final, they rubbed shoulders with Baker, columnist George Will and Senator Lakes superstar Meg Johnson. As Barney acknowledged, "It's a different kind of dinner."

Hall of fame the career of the Toronto high-school dropout chiseled Jack Kenneth Cooke, who slugged his way through selling encyclopedias and soap to become a multifaceted movie tycoon #31 after teaming up with mentor Roy Thompson. But in the process, Hawley has underscored Cooke's bitter-sweet relationship with the country of his birth. In 1961, when Ottawa's then-Broadway of Broadstreet Owners turned down his bid for the first private Canadian television license, awarding it instead to Bassett, the rejeton stamp from Ottawa months, an unprecedented act of Congress, signed into law by President Dwight Eisenhower on Sept. 14, 1960, granted Cooke the right to immediately U.S. citizenship.

Soon after, ensconced in a pink Rodeo Drive shoppe in Los Angeles, Cooke promptly began building a sports empire that outstripped his first arrangement, Toronto drama. Buying the Lakers basketball team for \$5 million and merging the L.A. Kings franchise at the 1967 NHL expansion, he booted them both to his new \$125-million Forum, a jumbo-Roman coliseum with subtleties in associated tagline.

Cooke has admitted that he drives and appetites are more American than Canadian, but he has occasionally brought a swashbuckling streak. Last fall, when Joan Baez, the wife of Canadian ambassador Birch Bayh, found herself seated next to him at a Washington dinner, she mentioned that she had grown up in the Northern Ontario towns of Port Arthur—the now part of Thunder Bay—and Rusty River.

Cooke's fair lit up as he reminisced about how Bayh had observed that technology as a young, amateur College-Panamaan athlete. Only days later, the Seneca received their first invitation to his box, where, most recently, during the Redskins' Jan. 12 NFC final, they rubbed shoulders with Baker, columnist George Will and Senator Lakes superstar Meg Johnson. As Barney acknowledged, "It's a different kind of dinner."

A handful of other sources credit their entree to Cooke's passion for books—which has inspired him to pen disclosures like novels. When first invited to the Super Bowl, he was shocked to find that he had outlasted her on television. But she arrived at the stadium to discover that the person he had agreed to meet was her husband, writer Amara Lehrer, whom Gray Swanson, the famous nyc television star who was Cooke's muse for the San Diego Super Bowl, would Swanson's constant calls to Cooke's room from the hospital—when Cooke was hospitalized with a brain tumor. A telephone—a telephone—an instant that continues to this day. Cooke accidentally met his daughter when she accompanied him to legal hearings two years ago. But he has otherwise refused to see the blue-eyed lookalike, who will turn 45 days before his next Super Bowl.

Since November Cooke has her \$17.5-million suit the addressed could expand but year, she has stayed her hands off Cooke's assets, which publicly divided between his daughter will remain his. She has reluctantly decided to leave. But Cooke's sporty pals, who have heard his refer to death as "my biological clock," have reacted on signs that his irrepressible appetites are flagging. Sen. Jimmie Dickey: "He's one of these biggish who's gripped life in his teeth from the beginning. And Jack will never let go of that bone till he's gone."

MARCI MCDONALD / Photopress

ADVENTURE

An eerie graveyard

A new expedition captures the Titanic on film

Four years ago, Dr. Joe MacInnis, a world-renowned expert on deep-sea diving, became the first Canadian to reach the Titanic, which sank 93 years ago. In the summer of 1993, he returned as co-leader of a unique expedition to dive with Canadian-designed state-of-the-art technology, the ship's technology on the ocean floor 370 miles southeast of Newfoundland. An extensive new collection of documentaries on the expedition, *MacInnis reveals the truth of reaching the ever-enduring graveyard*. By reporter

headlights. We shot 40,000 feet of film, 1,800 hours' worth. On special giant next-camera, parts of the Titanic will appear almost life-size.

This was the third manned mission to the Titanic since French and U.S. scientists discovered its location in 1985, but may well prove to be the most scientifically important. The Geological Survey of Canada's Dr. P. F. Blasco, Institute of Oceanology in Moscow, colleagues on the *Nautilus*, Steven Blasco, a Canadian marine geologist, and the chief scientist on the expedition, said that he has already substantially revised his ideas about the deep ocean.

Blasco used to believe that the abyssal depths were isolated and inert. "Looking at the data and seeing the Titanic up close changed all that," Blasco said. "We are pushing current sedimole sand supplies. The boat section is deeply embedded in its sacred submarine landscape. The Titanic is focusing on to re-think the consequences of deep-ocean damage."

For artists and thinkers, the ocean has always been an environment of revelation. The submarine took us to the least accessible parts of the world. We captured brilliant images of the entire bow and stern sections and the half-mile field of debris between them. For all of us, those six weeks of diving to a shipwreck lying in the footills of Canada's Great Lakes was one of the great moments in undersea exploration. I



(Clockwise from top left) One of the Titanic's accents; a view of the first-class deck; a lime shell lies among other debris on the ocean floor; one of the Eames-half-man-submarines used for the expedition; the ship's bow; the expedition may clear up enduring questions about why the Titanic split in two just as it sank. As the vast ship was going down, the bow sank first, lifting the stern completely out of the water. Most experts have concluded that catastrophic stress tore the frame apart. But preliminary results of an analysis of the ship's steel hull plates indicate that the metal may have been too brittle, causing it to rupture, rather than to bend and buckle.



Associating students at Ottawa experts were puzzled by the sudden outbreak

HEALTH

Attacking a killer

Teenagers line up for meningococcal vaccine

Compared to last year, thousands of high-school students marched into makeshift medical clinics set up last week in schools across the Ottawa area and eastern Ontario and in western Quebec and Prince Edward Island. The concern: an aggressive campaign to vaccinate more than 400,000 young people in the three provinces against infectious meningococcal disease, which since early December has killed at least 23 Canadians. The vaccination program was the longest in Canada since the polo epidemic of the 1960s. And although some doctors said that vaccinations were unnecessary, the parents of many teenage children expressed relief. Said Karen Campbell, whose 13-year-old son, Michael, was treated for the-like symptoms and released from an Ottawa hospital last week: "Nobody wants to worry about the worst without good reason. But then again, who wants to gamble with a child's life?"

That concern was clearly a major factor in the decision by health officials in the three provinces most affected by the disease to launch an aggressive—and expensive—campaign against the disease. Health officials estimated its cost at more than \$3 million. During the past five years, meningitis has claimed an average of 94 victims, mostly young children, annually in Canada. But since December, the unusually high mortality rate among teenagers

and evidence of so-called cluster phenomena of the bacterial disease have created alarm. In the Ottawa-Hull region alone, meningitis has claimed the lives of five teenagers and one adult since Dec. 2. Roughly half of those who were recently infected in that area died.

As the deaths and public concern increased, provincial health officials said that they had little choice but to begin vaccinating Emergency hospital wards at the three regions were swamped with patients of all ages complaining of headaches and the-like ailments that could have been early signs of meningococcal disease. A bacterial infection of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord that can spread with deadly speed. As well, local pharmacists were flooded with orders for the prescription vaccine, whereabouts in much less \$80 a dose. Said Dr. Isidore Gorenstein, Ottawa's regional associate medical officer of health, of the decision to launch the vaccination program: "We want to stop this outbreak dead in its tracks."

In an effort to do that, health officials in Prince Edward Island, where there had been three deaths from meningococcal disease during the past 13 months, planned to vaccinate 62,000 people between the ages of 2 and 29— one-third of the island's population. In western Quebec, doctors planned to vaccinate about 725,000 people between six months and 19 years. In the Ottawa region, officials planned to

isolate 370,000 in the same age-group. And after two new cases were reported last week in Sudbury and Vernon, B.C., health officials said that they were considering a large-scale vaccination program for the province.

Health action remained divided over the program, with some medical experts contending that the risk of children under 10 contracting meningitis is no greater than it was a year ago. For his part, Dr. John Spika, director of epidemiology at the federal Laboratory Centre for Disease Control in Ottawa, and that a limited vaccination combined with a more effective public information program on meningitis might have been just as effective.

Other medical officials said that evidence surrounding the outbreak showed how unpredictable the disease is. More than 400 cases of meningococcal infections, most of them mild and curable, are reported to Health and Welfare Canada each year. Traditionally, the high-risk group has been considered to be adults and preschool children. But in early December, the cluster of cases of the Type C strain of bacteria among adolescents and adults in Ottawa did not fall into the usual pattern. Experts also noted that they were puzzled by the apparent inactivation of the bacteria's movement. Dr. Lorne Sweet, Prince Edward Island's chief health officer, said that it was a mystery why the disease had left some parts of the country alone and others not.

In the United States, according to Dr. Jay Wenger, who tracks the infection for the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, there has been no increase in meningococcal disease this year. Wenger says that there are usually 2,500 to 3,000 cases each year, with a mortality rate of 53 to 58 per cent. Said Wenger: "We've had calm with clusters of the disease every year. It is not terribly unusual."

According to Spika, the high fatality rate among meningitis victims in some parts of the country may have been related to an infection that infected many of the same people. Said Spika: "The flu virus would infect the white blood cells, making them less effective in fighting off infection. That conceivably could give the meningococcus the edge it needed to go in and act fast,"—and fatally.

Meanwhile, in health personnel in some parts of the country associated as many as 14,000 young people a day. Quebec Health Minister Marc-Yvan Côté told a news conference that the rate of infection in Quebec indicated that "we have reached the peak of this outbreak." For anxious parents, that outlook was even more encouraging than the campaign, which may have been more important as a means of softening fears than fighting a deadly disease that was already in retreat.

By KATE FULLER in Ottawa

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COVER

The arena filled with a shivering day, the kind of sound that can only be made by thousands of telephones on the edge of hysteria. For Bryan Adams, it was a vicious homecoming. Performing his first coast-to-coast Canadian tour since 1985, the Canadian superstar looked out over a locker room packed with 10,000 fans for his week-long jaunt. "It's been a long time since we played in Halifax. And tonight we're going to make up for lost time." Wearing a black leather jacket, then discarding it for a white T-shirt that hung from his screaming frame like a flag, Adams sliced every inch the granite rocker—the basement-band hero. The music was loud, lean, straight-ahead. And all the songs sounded like old hits, even the new ones. Then, finally, he played *Shallow*. As the lights lit up the stage in leaf green, the band struck up (*Everything I Day I Do It For You*, from the movie *Raiders of the Lost Ark*). The band then had Adams to the top of the charts with an arena. Girls swooned. Lighters flickered in the darkness. And when it was over, the singer fled a lair to the crowd—like a giddy teenager who has learned the power of charisma.

It was a short, simple rock 'n' roll cruise through Europe. Bryan Adams has bypassed his *Walkin' Up the World* tour (same as triangle—and catatonic). At a pre-concert news conference in Sydney, N.S., last week, he delivered a *Mast* reprint Canadian-concert regulations that affected sound-levels—and practiced defensiveness about what it takes to get ahead in the domestic music industry (page 52). But Adams's own success, meanwhile, is unquestioned. *Do It for Me* has hit the No. 1 spot in 19 countries, including Britain—where it set a new all-time sales record for a single. Backed by the song's success, the singer's ninth album, *Walking Up the Neighborhood*, has sold nearly seven million copies worldwide in four months, making him Canada's most successful recording artist. And the 30-year-old Vancouver native, who was born in Margate, Ont., recently achieved another Canadian milestone by receiving an achievement award from the U.S. music industry's Grammys awards. He'll be honored next Jan. 27.

The universal appeal of Adams is not immediately obvious. As a rough-hewn rocker who writes electro hits, he could be called a heightened Bruce Springsteen, a cleaner-cut Rod Stewart or a Stones without the rancor—all contradictions in terms. Recently, Bill Porter, a critic for the *New York Daily News*, spiced a review by writing, "[John Mellencamp] has his heart removed," but said like Bryan Adams—"that was meant as a compliment."

In poor sales, he sold-out shows seem immune to the recession.

But in Canada, after an attack on Canadian-content regulations, some critics suggested that success has gone to his head. Adams had been responding to last year's ban on radio by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission that the 10 songs on *Walking Up the Neighborhood* are "un-Canadian" because Adams co-wrote them with a British producer, Robert (Mort) Lange. That designation restricts the songs' first airplay to as many as 14 times per week. Music classified as Canadian has no limit. Adams started music-industry observers, however, by saying that all Canadian-content restrictions be scrapped. "I think it's garbage," he told *Maclean's*. "Canadian music will prevail regardless of government regulation. The hypocrisy of what happened to me is indicative of how stupid Canadian is."

Many industry observers responded that while Adams may no longer need *CRTC* protection, the regulations allow smaller Canadian artists to compete more equitably before bidding for lucrative national contracts. Rockers who have benefited include Tom Cochrane, whose latest album, *Mad Mad World*, almost made *Walking Up the Neighborhood*'s debut sales (page 50).

Padlock But the Canadian music industry has evolved since Adams started out a decade ago. He maintains that the regulations were of no use to him early in his career. "When I look back on how hard I pushed to get those records played in Canada, it didn't make any difference," he said. "It wasn't until my record was reasonably successful overseas and in America that back home they said, 'Mehm, maybe it's good.'" Indeed, Larry LeBlanc, the Canadian editor of *Billboard* magazine, told *Maclean's* that radio-station logs from the early 1980s confirm that assertion.

Despite Adams's dismissal of *CRTC*, however, the singer displays an obvious affection for Canada. His 13-city Canadian tour includes small cities such as Sydney and Saint John, N.B.—places that almost never see performances of Adams's stature. And the singer says that he doesn't mind because it allows him to play Newfoundland, which is difficult to move broadcast equipment there in winter. "And we can't even get an audience in Moncton," he said. "So I'm glad the location is important. It's disappointing to me, because I wanted to do it properly." Adds Adams: "Anyways, playing places like Saint John, N.B., will be excellent."

For a man from a paper cup, Adams isn't backstage at the Halifax arena before last week's show and gives a rare interview. He says that he loves "talking press," and does so only to please his manager, Bruce Allen. Meanwhile, Allen, who is notorious for his abrasive handling of the media, profits his clout with building treasury.

In person, Adams is unapronouncing. The eyes are grey and inexpressive. His face, scarred by teenage acne, has character but lacks

ROCK ON A ROLL

BRYAN ADAMS BRINGS HIS TOUR HOME TO CANADA IN TRIUMPH—AND CONTROVERSY





With Toto Turner in 1990: a rough-voiced rocker who writes infectious hits

SENTIMENTAL BALLADS AND HARD-ROCK ANTHEMS COME ALIVE ONSTAGE

The charms of his stage presence, Adams, who acts gregarious and confident in front of a microphone, seems quiet, serious and cagey offstage. "I don't like talking about myself," he said. "I'd rather people didn't really know me. I'm happy just to make my music and carry on my merry way."

But Adams does talk, eventually. And what emerges is a picture of a man who has had some good times, some changes. After many hours with the fan, he becomes a strict vegetarian and self-avaowed "health freak" three years ago. In recording his new album, he maintained a diet of raw vegetables and fruit, with a few exceptions of his stage presence. Adams, who acts gregarious and confident in front of a microphone, seems quiet, serious and cagey offstage. "I don't like talking about myself," he said. "I'd rather people didn't really know me. I'm happy just to make my music and carry on my merry way."

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Statement: Adams indulges in few website visitors, made from a small collection of E&G Carr paintings in his studio West Vancouver home. He also owns a house in London, but again nothing extravagant. Adams certainly doesn't spend much on his wardrobe, which is so ordinary that it makes a fashion statement in itself. "I'm very unimpressive," he acknowledges. "I've always been unattractive. He says that he would rather have his money in the business that generated it. In fact, he is now building a state-of-the-art recording studio in Vancouver.

Planning to spend most of the year on tour, Adams, maintains that he is not looking for another love affair. "There's an incredible world out there, and I've gotten to see as much of it as can," he said. "I've become more and more reclusive in the last three years than I ever have been. Maybe it's because, coming 30, you become a bit wiser will. But still, it's certainly been the case. It's as if somebody's taken

Adams has also mounted taste and memory in social causes. In 1985, he co-wrote "Pains Are Not Enough," Canada's pay anthem for African famine relief, with Volusse and producer David Foster. He sang with rock's aristocracy at the Live Aid concert and the Conspiracy of Hope tour for Amnesty International. And Adams remains active in Greenpeace and Vancouver's heritage campaign. But he attempts to bring a political edge to his music resulting in a controversial network. His previous album, *Just the Few* (1987), breached issues of war, native rights and unemployment. And it sold only 1.5 million copies, a statement the Berlin (1990), which reached 10 million.

With "Wishes" (Up the Neighborhood), Adams appears to have suspended his quest for artistic maturity and reverted to the basic instincts of hard rock. Teaming up with producer Lange, who has worked with such heavy-metal acts as AC/DC, he has pumped up his sound with some meaty, fist-pounding power pop. His sound is tighter and darker than before. And the lyrics are full of adolescent snarls—with a sense of humor.

In *Play* (1989)—"I'm Prodigy," Adams celebrates a breakup with blues-like "I'm gonna' bore off anymore cookin' [and you too]" me how could I'm lookin' don't wanna' hear how you gonna' be like Hey baby—T'm padon' you?" But Adams claims that the song is musical, not sexual—it was, in fact, co-written by Reynolds, his engineer. "People get so serious about the rules in their relationships," he said. "I just wanted to make fun of the whole thing."

Beneath the romantic economy of the *Rock* (1990) ballads sticks out like green grass in a lawn. And the song "I'm Prodigy" is the essence of a "happy accident." Michael Reynolds, who composed the track for Adams' first and the music to Adams while he was recording *Wishes* Up the Neighborhood in London. With him, Adams wrote the lyrics and recorded *I'm Prodigy*, the first song to come from that compilation all the time wanting to be a composition and have a break, a 2-kid zone."

Statement: Adams indulges in few website visitors, made from a small collection of E&G Carr paintings in his studio West Vancouver home. He also owns a house in London, but again nothing extravagant. Adams certainly doesn't spend much on his wardrobe, which is so ordinary that it makes a fashion statement in itself. "I'm very unimpressive," he acknowledges. "I've always been unattractive. He says that he would rather have his money in the business that generated it. In fact, he is now building a state-of-the-art recording studio in Vancouver.

friendly." He added that while Adams' ballads have faded away, most of his material is "directed towards a younger audience with one female between the ages of 13 and 24."

Adams' songs, however, have less resonance than those of his fans. "What I go home and listen to is pretty different from what I play," he said. "I mean, if you were to open my bag right now and see what I had in there..." Adams announced at a tattered gig of clothes and pulled out a tape of vintage James Brown. "The thing that really gets me off is singers," he said, mentioning Van Morrison and the Beverly Brothers. "Every Van Morrison album that comes out. They have no voice. It speaks to me—it speaks volumes."

Asked about Canadian issues, Adams—who has spent much of the past two years in London—said only vaguely aware of current hot albums by Crash Test Dummies or Tom Cochrane. Instead, he expressed admiration for such folk-based groups as Rita MacNeil, Bruce Cockburn and Joni Mitchell. "Joni's by far my favorite Canadian singer," he said. "She's sort of what Van Morrison is to Ireland, a very strong woman."

Resurgence: Adams' own career was resurrected around the globe. His British breakthrough, *Jones* and *Concert*, Adams, immigrated to Canada in the 1990s. He later joined the Canadian diplomatic corps after serving as a major in the Brooks and Canadian armories. By 1995, Beyoncé—the first of two sons—had landed in five countries: Canada, Britain, Israel, Portugal and Australia. Recalling his time in Tel Aviv, he said: "Imagine a 13-year-old boy and his brother on the rampage. It's a war-torn country, and no matter what street you go down you end up with another adventure."

Moving back to Canada invigorated Adams' once culture shock, especially when Adams discovered that there was no school at his new school in North Vancouver. "I was homesick," he said. "I left school because of that and decided to take up an instrument again." He was 16, a struggling teenager who found his way up through amateur bands to a touring stage with a group called Society Today. At 18, he and Volusse, a music store owner and drummer, formed the messianic seven-piece indie rock band Jagged Little Pill. "I'll be the biggest ass you'll ever have."

Adams made good on his promise. And Adams maintains that his closest fan always been in control of his career. "Bryan [Jones] is very aware of what's going on. I don't know what he does—this is the furthest thing from Odeon! Parkie

that there is," added Adams. "In fact, if I'd been stronger, Bryan he never would have got fat and he'd still be performing today."

Although Adams is an international star, he hasn't tried to remain loyal to those who helped build his career. "Alan's Vancouver office continues to serve as his headquarters. And the singer has kept in touch with friends from his teenage years. Backstage after last week's Hootenanny concert, Adams had a visit from David Roper, who played drums in Adams' first basement band. "He simply sat in the best basement band," said Roper, a commercial pilot who now lives in Victoria. "We were the best."

Still, Volusse looks back on his years with Adams as "vitalizing."

"Asked to explain the singer's popularity, he replied: "Bryan has a genuine charm that projects in concert and on video. He is also an exceptionally good singer." For his part, Alan, 46, who watched the Hootenanny concert from behind the scenes, said, "I am still fond of his dad's performance, moving, even after seeing thousands of concerts. He added that he even listened to Adams at home."

"There's a homely quality and an honesty to the stage," and Alan "Bryan creates a genuine warmth."

Indeed, Adams undergoes a transformation onstage, which seems organic. His aged features, with the Dennis-McNamee shock of blond hair, turn strangely handsome in the spotlight. And the songs, which sometimes sound shallow on record, come alive as Adams pounds his sandpaper roadie up against the strands of the fiddle.

On a bare stage, his bad plays hard, no-nonsense rock, with an urgent bass and solos overdriven guitar lines—music steaming itself that hairy curtain. And amid the shivering splendor of his music, Adams creates surprising pockets of intimacy. He integrates the jagged rhythms of *Cats Eye* for a relaxed sing-along. In *Do I Have to Say the Word?* he strips the stage with a male stare at his hands, his longish hair down to a luscious whisper. When it's over, he says just "thank you," like "It's been great." On the way out, the band mate turns and greets the neighbor, the next door to a model of gravity, graciously accepting a bouquet from the front row. And by the end of the concert, with an armful of old friends from Vancouver—Kirk Scott and bassist Dave Taylor—who have been with him for 11 years. For the singer a partnership with Volusse ended in naught. "It was a question of cancellation," said Adams, who had initially planned to make



Opening the Canadian tour in Sydney: a rousing welcome

Adams concluded as he ate a post-show salad. The band did not last long enough to have a name. Roper explained: "Bryan was the only one who could sing White Peacock in Gipsy that night." The band was well-received. "I can't believe they're here," he said. "I knew he was going to be here, because he moved on to another band pretty fast."

Two of the best musicians in Adams' current band are old friends from Vancouver—guitarist Kirk Scott and bassist Dave Taylor—who have been with him for 11 years. For the singer a partnership with Volusse ended in naught. "It was a question of cancellation," said Adams, who had initially planned to make

ERIK D. JOHNSON in Australia
with PAMELA YOUNG in Toronto



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DOMESTIC BANDS WIN ACCLAIM

ROCK STARS SEEK A WIDER STAGE

Platinum-record presentations tend to be glorified photo opportunities—a chance for record executives to pose with musicians and publicize their company's success in selling 100,000 copies of an album. But the award ceremony that took place backstage at Toronto's Massey Hall on Friday night was special. Held by the record company that Canadian rockers have been fighting for since 1984, it was a polly, high-spirited event that marked the Winnipeg band's meteoric rise to popularity. Just two months after the release of the *Dreamers* debut album, The Ghouls that House Me, 10,000 were presenting the group with three platinum awards for sales of 300,000 copies in Canada. And a new achievement for our new Canadian act, said Reid Roberts, 28, the band's leader: "I never expected this kind of success. It's really a bit of a shock."

The Dreamers are among a growing number of Canadian acts enjoying domestic and, increasingly, global success. A cluster of stars, including Alanis Morris, Jeff Healey and Gisele Dene, are achieving international break-

throughs. Meanwhile, bands such as the boy-blazers, Blue Rodeo, and The Tragically Hip have all received favorable reviews around the world and, to varying degrees, beginning to achieve foreign commercial success to match. Seasoned performer Tom Cochrane is experiencing newfound fame (page 54). And another veteran, 45-year-old Bruce Cockburn, is finally reaching a wider audience in the United States with his current record, *Arising for a Dawning Light*.

Warren: More than anything, stars and industry officials cite Canadian-content regulations for the variety and success of the Canadian rock scene. And last week, many of them—ranging from Vancouver-based superstar Bryan Adams to a contentious band that has been around since 1971, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission—are responsible for “investing in creativity.” The rules stipulate that radio stations devote 30 per cent of their airtime to Canadian productions. Designed to give Canadian artists a niche in an industry dominated by

U.S. music—and to keep production money in the country—the regulations set out a point system that helps determine if a record can be considered Canadian and, therefore, in demand, get more play. Said the Canadian Film Development Board: “A lot of Canadian artists wouldn’t get played otherwise. Some sort of it is mediocre. But there’s all kinds of mediocre music that isn’t Canadian. That gets on the air.” Although some industry insiders say that the point system could ease some bite-taking, many, like Cockburn’s manager Bevrae Pfeiffer, argued that it would be disastrous to abolish it. Ted Fazekas, who began working in the music business before the regulations were introduced, said: “CRTC is the cornerstone of the industry. We dig it; we love it.”

Indeed, there are now two ways to succeed as a record releases annually as there were a decade ago. An unprecedented 84 Canadian musicians are signed to the seven major, foreign-owned labels, which this year alone have invested \$3 million in them—an all-time high. At the same time, there are more than 100 other musicians signed to Canada’s many smaller, independent labels.

The increase in the number of Canadian recording artists has taken place in an industry that is in global decline. Sales in Canada continue to plummet, to \$2 billion last year from \$4 million in 1979. But according to Bruce Robertson, president of the Canadian Recording Industry Association, Canadian sales account for an impressive 18 per cent of the total market in North America over the past decade. Said Robertson: “It’s such an incredible numbers game, with companies recovering costs on only one out of 10 sets, that it’s most troubling why Canadian artists break through at all.”

Besides CRTC, a number of private factors are strengthening the industry. The 35-year-old government-appointed Foundation to Assist Canadian Talent in Records (FACTR) has, last year paid nearly \$3 million to performers, producers and record companies in loans and awards. Al Mac, president of the Canadian Independent Record Producers Association, argues that is a well-spent expenditure compared with the amount of public money spent on the film and television industries. Said Mac:

“The record industry brings \$250 million into the Canadian economy each year—by far the country’s most successful creative industry.”

Meanwhile, the cable TV channel MuchMusic has helped to expand a broadened audience to 14 million, the peak audience for the music video. Known as *MusicTV*, last year it handed out close on \$1 million.

Beats like the Creek Test Demmers have clearly benefited from those programs. After raising a total of \$50,000 from sources including FACTR to make an album, the group was able to record *Ghosts*. It cost \$25,000, and the Demmers had to use only \$13,000 of their \$35,000 advance from BMG. Now, according to BMG’s manager of artist marketing, James Cawley, the group is enjoying the rewards of a No. 1 album and a Top 10 single—the hit “Sister’s Song.” “It’s still too early for them to be making big money,” he said, “but certainly on the next album, they’ll be living comfortably.”

Rover: For other bands, without the benefit of a hit single, breakthroughs are a result of relentless touring, rave reviews, video appearances or all three. “It takes longer,” says John Gold, who manages The Tragically Hip. The eight-year-old Niagara, Ont.-based rock band has received three albums, including two with No. 1 hits, but has put little effort into promotion. Instead, the group has relied on the strength of its live performances, which drew 250 shows last year. And the strategy has paid off: the band has had domestic sales of more than half a million copies of their *Cold Apple* album.

Canadian success, however, is sometimes not enough. For many performers, a platinum-selling record enables them only to break out. Even a band like Toronto-based Blue Rodeo, which regularly sells two to three times that number and plays sold-out shows from coast to coast, has to be wary of encroaching from east to west. “It’s still too early for them to be making big money,” he said, “but certainly on the next album, they’ll be living comfortably.”

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versus of accomplishing that is Quebec singer Celine Dion. A superstar in her native province, where she has sold more than one million records, Dion is now poised to conquer the U.S. and, possibly, global pop worlds. Armed with her powerful singing talent, she has the formidable audience of Sony Music in Canada behind her—a deal reported to be worth more than \$10 million. But she also has big name support from Sony in the United States.

Randy: So far, a contract with a major U.S. label does not translate into success in America. Vancouver’s 54-48, one of the first Canadian bands to sign with a U.S. company in the 1980s, found that reality the hard way. The acclaimed group recorded three albums with Warner Bros. in Los Angeles, but disappeared with the label. In 1990, 54-48 signed with a new album in due in March, their 54-48-01. Ned Oberman: “We were a bit naive. We thought our music would sell itself.”

Bluesies: Toronto’s National Velvet, a promising rock group led by singer Maria Macari, got lost in a shuffle in the United States. In 1988, the band signed a deal with Hollywood-based Arista. But before the group’s first U.S. record was released, the band’s representatives who had signed the contract left the company—in did the producers and touring managers.

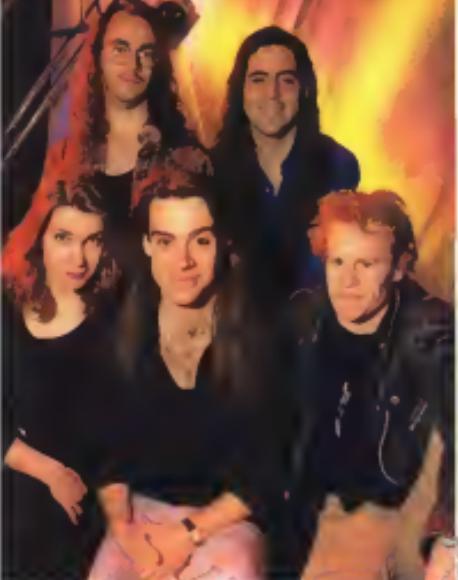
An increasing number of Canadian artists are finding other, more inventive ways to take control by themselves. Hard-rock singer Loraine McCormick from Stratford, Ont., sold more than 80,000 copies of three self-produced recordings of robust Celtic music before being signed to Warner at Canada. Now, with sales of her current album, *The First*, approaching 100,000, Warner Bros. in the United States has signed her to Stil, there but to be a major promotional commitment from a record company in order to sell an album. Said McCormick: “New technology has made things so accessible. Producing a record isn’t the expense these days—it’s the marketing.”

But talent remains a critical element. And industry leaders agree that it has become easier for a gifted Canadian to succeed in the States. According to Sony Music Canada president Paul Berger, the touring press is showing support from Sony’s American head office for *Blue Apple* two years ago, when the performed for the company’s U.S. sales conference in Quebec City. There, before 350 Sony employees, Dion was the audience earner with an emotion-packed performance. And after the show, she was mobbed by adoring fans outside who completely ignored British superstar George Michael, another Sony artist, who was nearby. David Gow, president of Sony’s American Epic label, witnessed the outpouring: “That was the song on the radio,” said Berger. “So, suddenly, everyone understood what we were talking about.” For many Canadian performers, the world is beginning to recognize what all the fuss is about.

NICHOLAS JESUNOV



National Velvet: without a major, foreign-owned label, U.S. success is almost impossible



Creek Test Demmers with Roberts (center front): No. 1 album and Top 10 song

ROCK 'N' ROLL BREAKTHROUGH

TOM COCHRANE CRUISES TO FAME

*There's no lead I can hold
Fast as rough that I come
I'll be there when the light comes in
Till now we're survivors*

—Tom Cochrane, *Life Is a Highway*

The song is about life on the road—and the sometimes rocky road of life. In many ways, it makes a metaphor of Tom Cochrane's own remarkable journey to the top of big-time success. The rocky, square-peaked rocker recorded his first album in 1978—only to be marginalized by the margins of the music world for six years. And

will have a major release in the United States on Feb. 3. And its rousing hit single, *Life Is a Highway*, has the potential to finally send the guitar player, 38, on the road to international success. See Kirk Sharp, publisher of Canadian rock magazine, *Music Express*: "Cochrane needed that really big song to nestle the masses. *Life Is a Highway* is that song."

Early on, the stage-voced Cochrane developed the sort of gritty sound that spotlights classic rock 'n' roll. But critics now see a new maturity in the musician's songs—as with earlier albums, he wrote or co-wrote most of the tracks on *Mad Mad World*—and a winning combination of full-throated and eighth- and 12th-note blues and folk influences in his songs. One of three children of blues patriarch Tuck Cochrane and his wife, Walton, in the Manitoba mining town of Lynn Lake—the family later moved to Edmton, near Toronto—he began writing tunes at 11, soon after breaking a toy train set to raise money for his first guitar. In the early 1970s, he worked in bars across Canada, experimenting with what he calls "weird party rhythms: club over art" along the way. Although he managed to secure a record deal in 1974, the result, an album called *Wave On to Your Heartbreak*, received little play. Then, to help pay the bills, Cochrane wrote and recorded the three songs in Laura Hollister's progressive rock, *My Pleasure Is My Business*.

Discouraged by his professional prospects, Cochrane worked as a cathedral chorister and a crewman aboard Caribbean cruise boats en route to Las Vegas in 1976. There, an audience of oil tycoons and showgirls—along with the press, "desperately on diets trying to peddle my songs to publishers"—inspired him to travel solo year.

Two, one night, he wandered into a dive bar club when the local band Red Rider was

playing. Cochrane approached the group for an audition and became lead singer. Red Rider began to take off under the tutelage of Vancouver manager Bruce Alton, who also handled Adams. The band's first album, *Don't Fight It*, sold an impressive 300,000 copies. It was followed by three other discs—each with hits like *What's Not* and the self-referential *Locomotive Prince*.

Pausa: After a falling-out with Alton in 1985, the group renamed itself Tom Cochrane and Red Rider. Its final album contained one of the band's most popular singles, *Say Hello like This*, a passionate lament for lost innocence. Recording an album in each of the next three years, the band also received the 1987 Juno Award for group of the year. In 1989, Cochrane won the Juno for composer of the year.

Cochrane has made the most of the solo career that followed. To help clear his head before setting out on the newest leg of his career, the man-about—who has two daughters with his wife, Kathleen—travelled to West Africa on a fact-finding tour for the faith-based organization, World Vision. That experience, he says, provided much of the inspiration for *Life Is a Highway*.

Having just completed an eight-week tour that took him to 30 towns and cities across Canada, Cochrane is preparing for a promotion trip in the United States to accompany the release of *Mad Mad World*. Meanwhile, the album's second single, *No Regrets*, is now getting radio airplay—and promises to keep Tom Cochrane on the fast lane to success.

VICTOR DMYER

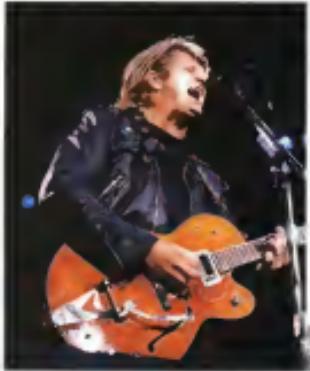
Maclean's

BEST-SELLER LIST

- 1 *Murder & Walking Spills*, Dennis (3)
 - 2 *Geffin and Selena*, Rothko (3)
 - 3 *Wilderness Tips*, Almond (4)
 - 4 *The Harboured Road*, Dan
 - 5 *Holocaust*, Keene
 - 6 *Not A Radio Romance*, Kier (5)
 - 7 *Prayers of a Very Wise Child*, Carter (6)
 - 8 *Super Street, Mobster*
 - 9 *Such Devoted Sisters*, Crudge
 - 10 *The Gates of Fury*, Doubt (7)
- 11 *The Betrayal of Canada*, Irving (1)
 - 12 *Marriage Parties*, Norman (4)
 - 13 *The Silver and the Horse*, Whistler and Monte
 - 14 *We Stories of My Life*, Naylor (3)
 - 15 *Pepper's Report*, Polkyn (5)
 - 16 *Fool's Err, Humphry*
 - 17 *You Were Canadian*, Manning
 - 18 *Teaups Prouesse*, Moir (3)
 - 19 *More than a Rose*, Almon (10)
 - 20 *The Best Treatment*, Rosenthal

(1) Previous best week

Compiled by Bruce Belbin



Cochrane: impressionism with *Life Is a Highway*

Although his now-defunct band, Red Rider, predictably ended its successful run during the late 1980s, supporters still stand the group. But all of the players are changing. Cochrane's old album, *Mad Mad World* (Reprise) has sold a phenomenal 450,000 copies in Canada since its release last August—170,000 fewer than Bryan Adams' latest, *Waking Up the Neighbors*. *Mad Mad World*



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Why George Bush cannot write

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Nothing surprises anyone anymore, not even when the most powerful man on earth seems to lack the tact of the prime minister of Japan (and they joke about it), or the New Hampshire primary trial uses huffy lingo about the "dry-cleaning bill." No doubt, Japan found that very amusing. No one else did, but perhaps the Japanese feel they simply don't understand American humor. Or American presidential humor. Or something.

The need of George Bush to challenge Jay Leno for the next-best one-liner is in a similar place with a president's shout that has been since he moved into the White House: Does it ever rain? We all know the bumptious public-relations play designed to separate him from the unsmiling Ronni Baagoe, whose mere activity, and the draw of the abrasion mouse, was watching old movies in the White House theater with old friends, avoided over to much pressure from silver bows.

So now we have the golfer, Bush the tennis player, Bush the horseshoe pitcher, Bush the driver of macho speedboats. The spin doctors must expect an image of vigor in the presidency after the image of R. R., the man who never met a TelePrompter he didn't love.

The puzzle is not that the only leader of the only superpower left behind his country at a T-bone steak bar, but why. This is why he didn't speak out earlier. A 65-year-old man whose heart did not stop last year flies halfway around the world to Australia and launches into his usual me-me-me with a smile. He flies to Singapore at the same time and then takes an exhausting flight from memory re-purposes to Korea, when it is freezing.

He does away conferences, official dinners—the horizon level thereof more deadly than golf, and therefore dangerous to the health—until his usual pool of photo-operators and pretenders to answer the questions of the White House press pack that has excluded from the one true event of this tour: the golf.

Anyone who even looks like a casual manager at the schedule of George Bush, day in no room left in the 34 hours for confrontation, let alone actual



swinging. Perpetrators of crudity, as they say in the 80's racket. That's why Dick Cheney, 68, the secretary who ran the Republican campaign in the first Bush election and died of cancer last year, ordered him to abandon the striped clock watch that had branded him a Yale paragon and to learn that he ate pork rinds without he-care burns'?

The clue to Bush was given inadvertently last week by one Robert S. Glieber, who resigned as undersecretary of the treasury for Finance. He is 52 and was for some 20 years a professor at the Harvard Business School until he was booted at the beginning of the Bush years by Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, who is another of the Bush Ivy League money-buddies. Glieber eventually became the number 3 man in the Brady fold, a most powerful man indeed.

On his resignation, he confided that Washington had taught him something academic life

had never learned: top officials in the capital are not expected to read or write. They get practically all their information through oral briefings, and they have large stiffs to write off their letters and speeches.

"I used to write everything that had any name on it," a self-styled Glieber told a *New York Times* reporter. "Here, I got to write nothing I supposedly wrote. Here, when you and you wanted to write something, people looked at you as if you were crazy. That's what you have a big staff for."

So it is with Bush, the man who rarely reads—or has time to do even if he had the inclination not. The first indication of this, when he was elected, came when reporters—seeking the "real George Bush"—asked him about his favorite reading. He told them, enthusiastically, that he was captured of *The Sleuths* of the Rockies, Tom Wolfe's then-best-selling, salacious satire of Wall Street greed.

Some months later, another superlatite mixed about the president's reading preferences. Did again was created. The *Breakfast at the Kitchen*, making the front-cover either the Show Reader of the Year or a joke. When one persistent reporter, given 15 minutes with Bush on Air Force One, pushed the issue, Bush candidly confessed, "You know, I don't read much."

That is most apparent from his schedule, raised to the 30-second clip on *The Jeopardy*, *The Kotch*. One cannot imagine Redressing Churchill on his pillow, nor to ramble Clemenceau or even A. J. Letting. The man who was head of the CIA and now doesn't remember anything about it has been running for the presidency for 30 years and fails to fully do that

he is not going to comprehend.

Our friend, even at the height of the war, spent every evening at 5 o'clock, listening his correspondence, summarizing, dictating and then re-organized with both choice and an interesting *Twilight Zone*—quarantine 6:00—slipping in the seeds of media manipulation. He wrote and won a Nobel Prize for literature because you can't write unless you read.

George Orwell taught us that the mass media can't think logically because they can't write logically—a reverse of the common perception. Until they can put their own thoughts into a sensible sequence, they can never think through the consequences of their decisions.

George Bush has no notion through his thought processes because he doesn't read—and therefore can't write. But what does Bush Mulroney read—besides *Frost Magazine*?



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